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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

NRA Tackles Soft Coal Code

Irish State Fears Outbreak

Cuba Asks for Machado's Seat

Germany Disbands Nazi Police

Canada Has No Failed Banks

Farm Head Asks Debts Change

WASHINGTON sees the diverse elements of the soft coal industry brought together for the first time in a titanic effort to cover ancient trouble centers with an industrial code. The coal producers and labor leaders of the nation crowd the auditorium of the Commerce Department as the momentous hearing gets under way. Out of 27 proposed codes the NRA is asked to do what the industry could not, to draw a code that will be a Magna Carta for all concerned. But back of the long, many-sided fight in the coal fields looms a fundamental issue vital to the whole of industry. Can the Federation of Labor, under the NRA laws, force practically the whole body of American wage-earners into the union fold? A battle royal impends—Crowbars and trip-hammers are writing history in worn Washington today.

¶ The Irish Free State fears troubled conditions may bring a re-outbreak of the civil war of 1922-23. Former President William T. Cosgrave and other leaders of his party are attacked with stones when attending a dance of the new National Guard or Blue Shirts. The growing unrest arises from the radical nature of President de Valera's political program. He is pledged to break up big estates, create mass small holdings, foster small local industries. The Blue Shirts, the Irish Republican Army and other private bodies cause alarm—It grows harder for trained fighting men to refrain from fighting.

¶ Cuba marks time with bated breath as the attempt to bring a happier government order appears to bear no fruit. Fear and strikes suspend many normal activities in Havana and the interior. American Ambassador Welles, fresh from conference with opposing leaders, visits President Machado with the proposal, it is understood, that he name a Secretary of State acceptable to all parties and himself arrange a leave of absence so the new Secretary might form a Cabinet. President Machado replies that he has no right to relinquish his public trust—Thus the danger of a serious explosion in the island is not relieved.

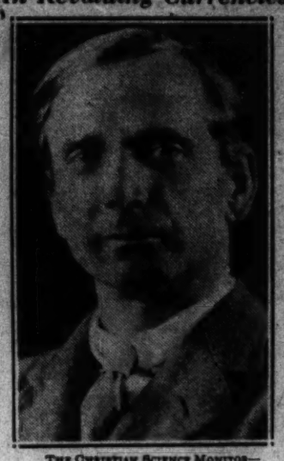
¶ Germany cuts down its police forces and uses those it retains with still more vigor in its war on Communists. The auxiliary force drawn from the ranks of the National Socialists at the beginning of the revolution, and cited by France at Geneva as among Germany's effectives, disbands on Aug. 15. The Reich says the gesture indicates its own peaceful state. Meanwhile the secret police increase their raids on Communists and those suspected of anti-state action. In Hamburg, if the man hunted escapes, his relatives or Communist leaders are held instead. Concentration camps grow—Germany declares no red menace shall remain.

¶ Britain is seriously disturbed over news of a bloody battle between Iraqi forces and Assyrian tribesmen. These tribesmen, who fought valiantly under the British in the World War, accepted the sovereignty of Iraq with the understanding that Iraq was to be mandated to Britain for at least 25 years. Iraq, independent after eight years, fails to appreciate the Assyrians who lost their very homes through the war, denies them a land area or clan organization, and the clash with loss of many lives results—Britain will doubtless press for justice for friends it would not willingly forsake.

¶ Canada culls comfort from no bank failures in 10 years. J. A. McLeod, president of the Canadian Bankers Association, stresses the circumstance before the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency at Ottawa. He gives reasons for the condition so different from that in the United States. They are: Having the banking system under a single legislative authority, freedom from over-regulation, a prescribed minimum for size and strength, training of executives, and smooth distribution of funds—America is glad its neighbor is in a position to cry "Shame!"

¶ The American farmer, declares Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, must do more realistic thinking on the relation of war debts to farm exports. The Secretary tells a mass meeting of Mississippi delta farmers that Americans will have to change their opinion and permit shaving down of the war debts owed by other nations or there can be no building back of the foreign trade needed to absorb the American farm surplus. There is, says the Secretary, an imperative reason why America must alter its pioneer psychology and pioneer national policies—Because circumstances have changed it from a debtor to a creditor nation.

Advocates Consultation In Revaluing Currencies



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

Sir Walter Layton

Policy on Dollar Vital to Nations, Layton Declares

British Editor Defends Group Systems in Commercial Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., Aug. 9—Will President Roosevelt consult other nations if he decides it is necessary to revalue the dollar, asked Sir Walter Layton, editor of the Economist, at the Liberal Summer School here.

Speaking on international commercial policy yesterday, Sir Walter said if Mr. Roosevelt decides to revalue the dollar at 50 per cent, it is a question of "vital importance" for other nations. "Is it too much," Sir Walter continued, "to ask that the President have prior debts and other consultations with other nations before reaching decisions as to the rate of revaluation."

Is Britain prepared to take similar action before finally fixing sterling rate? he continued.

The speaker said the question of whether the World Economic Conference could meet again soon depended on the success of Mr. Roosevelt's "bold experiments in methods of national recovery." The result of the new deal depends largely on whether "the upward push in wages will be sufficient in amount and rapid enough in achieving increased demand to keep producers going."

Sir Walter expressed skepticism as to the possibility of a world-wide solution of present-day economic problems. "We must consider," he said, "how we can create groups which will agree on monetary and tariff policies and restore maximum movements of trade without creating friction with other nations not in the group."

National self-sufficiency, he declared, is an impossible policy for Britain, and, he believes, a feeling that it is equally impossible for any other country has emerged as one of the major by-products of the World Economic Conference.

Public Works Program Supported by Salter

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., Aug. 9 (AP)—Sir Arthur Salter, the eminent economist, censured what he called the British Government's do-nothing policy and strongly urged public works programs similar to those in the United States in a speech today before the Liberal Summer School.

Cheap money, which is the basis of the present British policy, the economist found wholly insufficient. "I am convinced," he asserted, "that unless Great Britain adds to the policy of cheap money some kind of stimulus that will increase the demand for money, we shall have a much slower recovery and increase in employment than otherwise would be possible."

He asserted the World Economic Conference had suffered from the silence of Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, at the start and from Mr. Runciman's speech at the end, in which he condemned expenditures for public works.

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Things Present

A reunion of newspaper writers who were pushing their pencils in Chicago at the time of the World's Fair in 1893 is to be held there on Aug. 12. We trust that each one will have the opportunity to read the reminiscences of one who will not be there: Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

For a gem of thrilling description, read "A Miracle of Waters" on the Home Forum page.

The second installment of "The Baby's First Year" appears on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page. Young mothers would be glad to have a file of these articles.

In response to many requests, the Word a Day today begins the publication of 15 simplified rules governing the use of the trickiest of all points, the comma. Inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

The World of Business on the Financial page each day is recommended as a simplified discussion of the complexities of today's finance.

Machado's Refusal To Resign Leaves Cuba in Turmoil

Mediators' Plan Includes Secretary of State on Whom Factions Agree

By George Howland Cox

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—It has been suggested to the Cuban President, Gen. Gerardo Machado, that he ask Congress for a leave of absence, it is reported here. The American Ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles, called at the President's farm, yesterday. It was contended that the Cuban political conditions would be righted if General Machado would relinquish office. The President's answer was in the negative, and, to use the words of the Department of State here, "Cuban affairs remain in a condition of flux."

No change in the situation has been reported to the Department of State here. From trustworthy sources, however, it is learned that the plan already formulated by the Cuban opposition in Cuba still stands. In other words the plan requiring that President Machado shall take an extended leave of absence.

It is further understood that the American Ambassador has offered no suggestions of his own to President Machado. Such ideas as have been presented to the President have been those included in a program devised by the numerous Opposition groups. Despite the seriousness of the Cuban situation, the Department of State declares that thoughts of sending United States cruisers into Havana Harbor are not entertained here.

In making known his disinclination to step down from the Presidency, General Machado referred to his recent statement, in which he said: "I am and I continue being President of Cuba in the plenitude of all my constitutional prerogatives, of which I may not cede the smallest part without betraying the confidence deposited in me by the Cuban people."

Immediately after Mr. Welles left the President, yesterday, General Machado summoned the leaders of his Liberal Party. He told them, it is said, that he would not accept the proposal presented by Ambassador Welles, whereupon the party representatives promised that they would stand by him.

The formula presented by Mr. Welles included three points together with the suggestion of resignation. It called upon the President immediately to name a Secretary of State acceptable to all political factions. The present Secretary, Señor Orestes Ferrera, is a warm supporter of the President.

It called upon the President to ask for a leave of absence, for should he do this the Secretary of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Italian Aviators Land in Portugal; One Plane Crashes

By the Associated Press

Gen. Italo Balbo and his 24-plane airmada landed at Lisbon, Portugal, today after a 1200-mile flight from the Azores.

The trip required about seven hours; the planes flying at a speed of better than 170 miles an hour. They were first sighted 50 miles from Cascaes, 14 miles west of Lisbon, and were being led by wireless because of fog.

One aviator was killed and three injured when one of the Italian planes overturned on the takeoff from the Azores.

Three Polish-American aviators cracked up their huge monoplane in landing at Harbor Grace, N. F., after a flight from New York described as a test for a transatlantic voyage. The fliers, Benjamin and Joseph Admowicz, and Emil Biren escaped serious injury.

Lieut. Maurice Rossi and Lieut. Paul Codos, resting at Rayak, Syria, after setting a distance record from New York, planned to fly back to France as soon as their plane was overhauled.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh took off from Angmagssalik, East Greenland, for Julianehaab on the southern coast.

Motor Halts Ruth Nichols

BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 9 (AP)—Miss Ruth Nichols returned here at 3:30 a. m. today to repair an ailing motor after being gone approximately two and a half hours on an attempt to lower the women's west-east transcontinental record held by Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam.

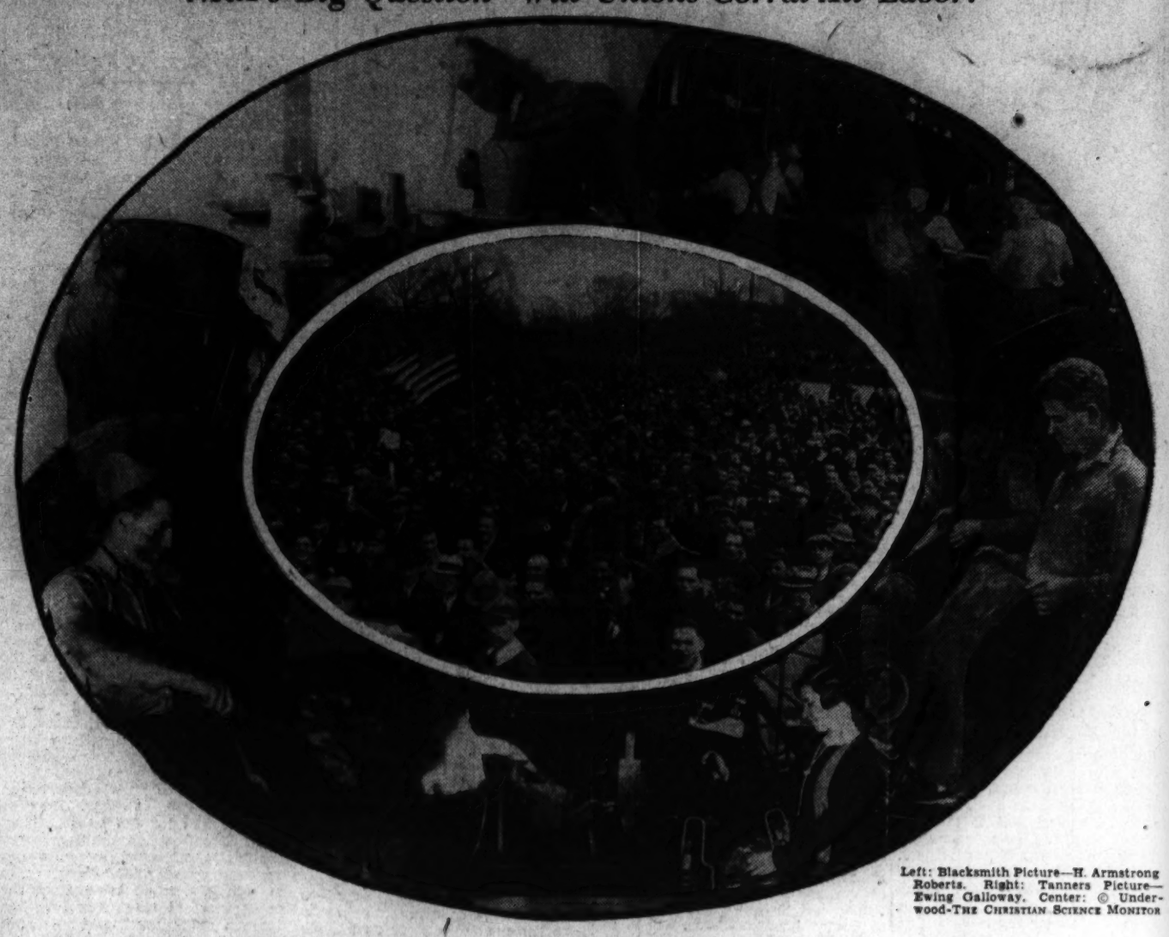
Masefield Says Poetry Can Rival Straight-8

WREXHAM, Wales, Aug. 9 (AP)—What the world longs for is poetry, Mr. John Masefield, Britain's poet laureate said today, but it invents substitutes, such a speed, to obtain the excitement that poetry would give.

Mr. Masefield spoke at the Welsh Eisteddfod. "Poets," he said, "have begun to think they are not wanted by the world because poetry has been separated from the heart of the world."

Another poet present at the Welsh festival is the Rev. Simon Bartholomew Jones, who, like Mr. Masefield, was a sailor in his youth. The Rev. Mr. Jones, the son of a Cardigan farmer, has six brothers, every one a poet.

NRA's Big Question—Will Unions Corral All Labor?



Left: Blacksmith Picture—H. Armstrong Roberts. Right: Tanners Picture—Ewing Galloway. Center: © Underwood-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

And the Workers Echo—'United, We Stand—'

Drive Launched To End 'Racket' Of Slot Machines

Warner Joins Middlesex Authorities in Move to Wipe Out Devices

Coins clinking in slot machines have rung into action the legal enforcement powers of Massachusetts. Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney General, has pointed out that gambling slot machine profits have been income boosters for the gangster and racketeer.

Mr. Warren L. Bishop, District Attorney of Middlesex County, has picked up the challenge of this easy access gambling device in a pledge to drive it into total obscurity. Worked out so that the coin dropper can never win, this device has succeeded where back room gambling has failed for it finds particularly susceptible prey in children.

Pennies given by parents for ice cream cones find their way into the challenging machines in order to make "easy money." A racket that has thrived in New York City and other big centers, it now threatens Boston.

Mr. Bishop is determined it shall be stopped before it gets a good start. Every possible means to prosecute store keepers who keep the machines will be used. Grand juries will be called if necessary. Even the forces of the state police will be called upon to assist in getting evidence of the slot machines and confiscating them, states Mr. Bishop.

Immediate action is planned and several arrests should be reported before the week is out. Letters have been sent to police chiefs throughout the county and the plan of the day is "every money machine out of every store and if not immediately removed, seized, proceedings instituted and convictions obtained. If you need assistance let me know and I will see that you get it."

"Aside from the fact that gambling slot machines are illegal," Mr. Warner declared, "we blot out the spectacle when the lawless can live without working while the law-abiding pledge for honest work for a living. Here is an objective for immediate action against one class of racketeering."

Lucid is the district attorney's description of the slot machine "crime breeder." But the breeding is going to be stopped.

Shall Iron Ring of Unions Under Heat of NRA Expand To Include All Industries?

That Is What General Johnson, Recovery Head, Must Decide as Result of Hearing of A. F. of L. Plea and Arguments of Capital Itself

By Rufus Steele

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The scenes were set in Washington today for a thrill-filled transformation act in American industry's long-sustained drama. Industry goes on the rack, and when the pullers and twisters are through, there probably will wrangle along a debate as to whether or not the operation was a success. But actually industry will have emerged, visibly or invisibly, in a new freedom or in new chains.

Argument over a proper code for the soft coal producers is the surface designation, but when the paper flowers of pretext are swept aside, the actual point in issue is whether under the National Recovery Act the American Federation of Labor will be able to force complete unionization of every factory, mill and mine in the nation, as that powerful organization is already trying to do.

Looking over the lawyers' shoulders on one side of the table are William Green, president of the federation, and the other husky labor leaders who have taught the skilled craftsman that his union is an iron ring of protection about him and that now is the fateful hour when that iron ring can be swiftly expanded to include all his working brothers and welded permanently with the trip hammers of the law into the structure of America's industrial life.

The Industrial Tripod

At the backs of opposing counsel on the table's other side one sees the three classes of American industrial employers. There are the huge wage-payers who have accepted the fundamental and régime of trade unionism, and who hold zealously to every right remaining to them under its practice. There are the Henry Fords who have refused to treat with the unions and who have yet made their employees deaf to walking delegates by seeing that more wages and benefits fall to them than go to the workers in unionized shops. And, finally, there are the out-and-out open shop employers, justifying their policy with a single gesture by pointing to the automobile manufacturers who, under the open shop, have lifted their line to industry's foremost rank.

Both sides are at Washington, primarily, not to save their own bacon, but the nation itself. But when each has made the adjustments and sacrifices called for under the recovery program there remain the honest conviction on one side that the demand of the im-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

'War' With Japan Renewed in China; Border Bombed

PEIPING, China, Aug. 9 (AP)—Renewed Sino-Japanese hostilities in Chahar and Jehol provinces to the north were reported today in a Chinese military communiqué.

Japanese and Manchoukouan forces were said to be advancing on Tolunnoerh, in Char, from Jehol, while Japanese airplanes were again bombing Tolunnoerh and other border towns.

The Chinese authorities claimed the Japanese have again entered the demilitarized zone established south of the Great Wall and in North China proper by the Tangku truce, signed late in May, which ended months of bitter fighting in Jehol and North China.

They further say that the Japanese had again occupied Miyun, just northeast of Peiping, which they evacuated on Monday, when it was announced the Chinese expected shortly to take over the demilitarized area and Shanhaikwan, the port which since January has been in the hands of the Japanese military.

Chinese papers bitterly accused the Japanese of violating the Tangku peace agreement, saying the Japanese are preventing the Chinese from suppressing bandits in the Lwan River area.

Martial Law Declared Over Amoy by Chinese

AMOY, China, Aug. 9—Chinese authorities declared martial law today throughout Amoy as a result of increased apprehension regarding Communist activites near Lungyen.

Many thousands of refugees, fleeing from the interior to this seaport because of what they call the "Red Danger," streamed into Amoy without means of support. The influx caused the city authorities to establish military rule.

Free State Farmers Start Defense Corps

CORK, Irish Free State, Aug. 9 (AP)—As Gen. Owen O'Duffy's national guard is to be suppressed, there is a movement among farmers in the south to form a private corps of their own to be known as the Young Farmers Defense League. It was explained that the corps will be along lines similar to the O'Duffy guard. Farmers of County Cork are said to have approved the organization.

General O'Duffy has denied rumors that with the aid of the national guard he was attempting to establish a dictatorship.

'Air-Conditioned' Jacket Evolved; Rain to 'Stymie' Golfers No More

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Many golfers burrowing in bunkers under a burning sun or "rabbiting" along in the rain are being kept dry and at an even temperature owing to years of patient research, in bitter arctic climates, on a weatherproof cotton fabric.

This material was evolved after tireless experiments for the use of Sir Wilfred Grenfell, famous missionary in Labrador. Its outstanding weatherproof qualities are now being used for golfers' jackets. A number of American Ryder Cup representatives ordered considerable quantities of the material to take home with them.

When lecturing in Burnley some years ago Sir Wilfred Grenfell referred to the difficulty he experienced in obtaining suitable material for his clothing. In his audience was a mill owner, Mr. W. Haythornthwaite, who thereupon set himself the task of producing the ideal material for Sir Wilfred's requirements.

Not only had it to be light so that the wearer had complete freedom of movement when running following his dogs, but it had also to be strong. It had to be weather-proof, and above all not perspiration proof, but must allow moisture to escape, while it must not have any rubber in the proofing. After five years' extensive research the mill owner completed his task.

Finding that it withstood the rigors of the arctic climate Sir Wilfred was delighted with the invention and Mr. Haythornthwaite continued to supply the material privately to Sir Wilfred and the members of his Labrador mission.

One day the inventor casually mentioned his discovery to a Manchester firm and their conversation resulted in the new material being placed on the market.

Articles of this material were part of the equipment of the Everest expedition and of the airmen who flew over Mt. Everest this summer.

Assyrian Demand For 'Home' Causes Outbreak in Iraq

Tribesmen Scattered Over Wide Territory Want United Community

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 9—British authorities are seriously perturbed at the news received today from Baghdad of the conflict between Iraqui forces and Assyrian tribesmen, resulting, according to an official communique, in 95 fatalities to the latter, 20 Iraqi killed and 45 wounded.

Britain's concern arises from the fact that the League of Nations committee, which visited this area in 1924 before it was allocated to Iraq by the League of Nations Council, reported that the local inhabitants would prefer to be ruled by Turkey unless Britain retained control for at least 25 years.

On the understanding Britain would so remain, the Council awarded the area to Iraq. Actually, however, Britain relinquished the mandate with the Councils' approval in eight years.

Lost Ancestral Homes

During the World War the Assyrians were organized under British officers and fought loyally for the Allies against Turkey. As a result they lost their ancestral mountain homes and had to migrate to the Mosul region where they found no suitable substitute.

In past few years they have been split into a number of isolated communities and have been in a state of suppressed indignation for some time. The Assyrian Patriarch, Mar Shimun, who is also their political leader, has repeatedly urged the Iraqi Government to arrange affairs so that his people would be allowed to settle in one area and resume their old political organization which they became used to under the Turks. His request was refused. Recently he was summoned to Baghdad and asked to sign a declaration of loyalty and to help operate a scheme of group settlement in various approved areas by the League. Mar Shimun declined, and he was thereupon detained.

Crossed Into French Territory

Some of his people after unsuccessful protest then decided to leave Iraq. Accordingly they crossed Tigris into French mandated territory. The Iraqi Government requested the French to disarm them and remove them from the frontier. For some reason which has not yet been cleared up, this apparently was not done and on Aug. 4 and 5 the Assyrians recrossed the Tigris where they came in conflict with Iriqi troops.

As a result of their encounter King Feisal interrupted a holiday in Europe and returned to Baghdad by air and is now understood to be busy trying to put the matter right.

While the Assyrians are notoriously difficult to deal with, it is recognized here that they have had considerable provocation. A League expert, Major Thomson, is at present in Iraq trying to arrange for land to be provided them at various points along the frontier of Mosul Vilayet.

It is hoped here, however, that the authorities will now make another attempt to find a single home for this once great little nation, which has kept its unity often under great difficulties for at least 3000 years.

Old King Coal Scrubs Crown At NRA's Nod

Operators, Union Heads, Recovery Officials Discuss Future

Strikers Back on Jobs

Utilities Refuse to Sign Up Lest Federal and State Control Be Ensnarled

Developments today in the NRA program centered on vote of Fayette County coal miners to go back to work, and the meeting of bituminous operators, union heads and NRA officials in Washington seeking to settle the entire soft coal union issue once and for all.

Two utility companies refuse to sign the blanket code on grounds that it might entail conflict between the Federal Government and the states on the question of control.

In the South came a demand for railroads and telephone companies to show why they should not reduce their charges. A straw this, from Georgia.

The Federal Trade Commission reporting progress in Central Gas & Electric Company affairs tends to show a write-up of more than $15,000,000 in assets of its subsidiaries.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 — The greatest effort in modern times to make "Old King Coal" clean up his palaces and reform his dominions was launched today under the auspices of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and the National Recovery Administration.

Charges against the ruler are waste, general incompetence and tyranny.

If the rebellion is successful the ancient and extravagant dictator will emerge for the first time in history as a constitutional monarch. His constitution will be an NRA code.

In the picturesque phrase of General Johnson the problem of bringing the basic and chaotic soft coal industry of the United States under the wage and hour provisions of the recovery administration is the "pineapple of them all."

Great Hall Jammed

The great auditorium of the Commerce Department was packed today as the hearings on the proposed bituminous code got under way.

Mr. Charles P. O'Neill was the first witness today, and immediately precipitated the whole bitter question of anti-unionism in the soft coal fields, as he filed a code for the Northern Coal Control Association and the Smokeless & Appalachian Coal Association, representing a majority of operators in territories producing two-thirds of America's soft coal.

Coal fields included in Mr. O'Neill's organizations run from Pennsylvania to Tennessee. They have been the hot-bed for furious labor controversy for years.

The code contained an open-shop clause similar to that which was introduced, and then dropped, by the steel institute. But Mr. O'Neill made no motion of dropping the section.

Defends His Theories

While Mr. Lewis and Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor listened grimly, and while Mr. Donald Richberg, former trade union advocate in Chicago and now chief counsel for the recovery administration, put polite questions, Mr. O'Neill elaborated his anti-union theories and defended them.

The "gold-fish bowl" methods of the recovery administration at its public hearings were in vivid evidence today.

Mr. O'Neill sat at the front of the platform at one side of the same table as Mr. Richberg. Beside each were microphones. On the platform behind them were grouped important leaders of industry, labor and consumers.

On the floor below them was the coal trade of America. Every word was audible. The big audience caught the implications and nuances of the words of the two divergent leaders as they sparred in seemingly affable dialogue, with as much certainty as a sophisticated New York audience catching the points of a drama on its first night. Laughter was not infrequent but underneath was the realization that the fate of a giant industry hung in the balance.

No Overt Offensive

The open shop agreement included in the proposed code contained a declaration that, "no employer shall be required to deal . . . with representatives of any employees other than his own."

Administration officials made no attempt to force the omission of the open-shop clause, but indicated that they would proceed ultimately on their own authority in offering a code if they found it necessary.

"You feel there is merit in identity of action by employers?" asked Mr. Richberg.

"Certainly," replied Mr. O'Neill.

"Then why not concede the same right to employees?"

Mr. O'Neill declared that the proposed labor provisions were in accordance with the operators' interpretation of the law.

"We feel we can set up the machinery for collective bargaining," he said at a later point, "but it is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Talmadge Opens Drive to Reduce Utility Charges

Tells Companies to Show Reasons for Present High Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The new Georgia Public Service Commission recently appointed by Gov. Eugene Talmadge, who suspended the old commission, has issued a rule for all railroads and telephone companies to show cause why their charges should not be lowered.

These are the first orders the new commission has issued. Mr. Jud Wilhoit, chairman of the commission, stated that the new group had three objectives when it first was organized: to get an organization; to get the needed information, and to act on the information.

All railroads operating in Georgia were ordered, under the rule, to show cause on Sept. 5 why freight rates on cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed products should not be reduced.

All telephone companies operating in the State were ordered to show cause by Sept. 12 why their rates should not be reduced, and special assessments eliminated.

In issuing the orders, the word "reduced" was used instead of the customary "revised."

Attorneys for Mr. James A. Perry, chairman of the suspended old commission, claim that any action of the new board will be invalidated, because Mr. Perry has entered a plea in the Fulton Superior Court here for a review of the case.

Mr. Perry's action claimed that Governor Talmadge, by holding a hearing and listening to evidence before he suspended the old commission, acted in a judicial rather than executive capacity. Because of this the Governor's action is subject to review by the courts, it is contended.

British Record Beet Crop

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—It is expected that this year will see the largest sugar beet crop ever grown in Great Britain. The total acreage under cultivation shows a 40 per cent increase on last year, and is 7000 acres larger than the record year of 1931. The Government's subsidy, which is due to end in 1934, has been reduced from 19s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. a hundredweight.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Women See Japanese Troops Step Out

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Soldiers Get Fresh Inspiration

Said to Be the First Time Women Have Been Allowed to Witness Military Maneuvers When Osaka Young Women's Association Members Were Invited.

The troops are the Osaka division of the Japanese army and it is reported that the men put special care into the polishing of their buttons, and that even the officers stepped high, wide and handsome under the admiring gaze of the young women. Rather a shame there are no prancing steeds.

NRA Studies Union Problem For Entire Soft Coal Field

(Continued from Page 1)

up to the individual employer to decide whether to use it."

Both men smiled as they talked, but occasionally the smile seemed a little fixed. For example, at one point Mr. Richberg politely asked if the other could not the more readily grasp the viewpoint of the miners, "since he had at one time been an official of the United Mine Workers himself"?

Iron Under the Silk

Mr. O'Neill merely nodded. To a later question he said that a single code would probably be too rigid for the entire industry and that it would be wiser to have four or five separate agreements for different geographical divisions.

In a final exchange Mr. Richberg advised Mr. O'Neill to drop the open-shop clause on the proposed code and received the answer, "It's not mine to do."

As the hearings started, evidences were plentiful that the problem was different and perhaps more difficult than any previous one that NRA has tackled. Instead of one code offered by a united industry at the outset, today a total of 27 separate and rival codes were submitted as sessions started. Nevertheless, General Johnson plunged undaunted into the attempt to get his American coal barons to agree on the terms of a Magna Charta for King Coal, although a similar degree of discordance would probably have turned it into a rout.

Events Build Up

Besides the coal hearing other events of the 24 hours follow:

Strong indication was given that the Government would follow the policy of purchasing supplies only from "Blue Eagle" dealers.

A "policy board" was appointed, to give particular attention to emergency mobilization of industry under presidential reemployment agreements, pending adoption of permanent recovery codes.

It will also offer official interpretation of the agreements. The board will consist of Mr. Robert T. Stevens, chairman and representative of General Johnson; Mr. W. E. Leiserson, labor representative; Mr. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., industrial representative; Mr. Robert K. Straus, secretary of the board and liaison officer with the industrial mediation board, and Mr. Kilbourne Johnston, legal adviser to the chairman.

A code of fair competition was submitted by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and affiliated organizations, and awaits General Johnson's approval. It denies the Government's right to license newspapers or to suppress publication by use of the injunction.

It provides shortening of hours and minimum wages in conformance with the blanket code, with some qualifications.

General Johnson last night said he had not seen the proposed agreement but remarked that other previous codes submitted by the publishers had been returned to the authors as "unsatisfactory."

Back-stage negotiations continued on the steel, motorcar and other proposed codes, while five additional trades—barbers and "beauticians," retail coal handlers, lithographers and metal workers—were placed under codes.

Some Commodity Prices Withstood Slump Period

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—With a comprehensive survey revealing that 69 commodities were not affected by the drop in prices during the crisis, the Administration indicated yesterday that a price rise for all industries under the National Recovery Act would not be justified.

In addition to serving the national recovery administration in determining the new national price level, the survey will be the basis of stabilization of the dollar and in setting salaries of federal employees. It was directed by Prof. Isador Lubin, new commissioned of labor statistics, and covered 784 commodities.

While prices of 715 out of the 784 commodities fell at various rates from June, 1929, to June, 1933, there were 27, including electricity, gas and anthracite, which showed an increase during the slump and 42 did not change in price at all.

Of the commodity prices which fell, 48 declined by less than 10 per cent and seven by more than 80 per cent. The remaining items dropped by varying percentages, running from 20 to 80.

Cement and iron and steel prices it is pointed out, in most cases fell less than 20 per cent, while rubber had dropped 85.7 per cent by last February.

The price survey will be kept up to date for use by President Roosevelt and his recovery force as a check on the price trends of all important commodities to prevent profiteering.

Housewives of Georgia Pledge NRA Allegiance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Representing the housewives of Columbus, some 150 women met at the Woman's Club recently and voted unanimously to indorse the Industrial Recovery Act and to support all merchants flying the "Blue Eagle."

In addition to pledging their cooperation and allegiance to the industrial code, the women voted to request the city commissioners to take the necessary steps toward securing for use in Columbus a portion of the federal funds set aside by Congress in the Recovery Act for the construction of public buildings with the hope that funds would be secured to build in Columbus a city auditorium, a city hall, public swimming pools, a municipal airport and enlarge recreational opportunities.

Mrs. T. Charlton Hudson, chairman, housewife division of the Columbus recovery committee, presided and she was assisted by Mrs. William deL. Worsley, Mrs. Herbert Fay Gaffney, Mr. Nelson M. Shipp, Mr. W. J. Fielder, Mrs. Evelyn McGehee, and Mr. Willis Battle, each explaining some particular feature of the program. After the discussion the following resolution was passed and it was voted to send it in a telegram to President Roosevelt.

"Whereas we consider ourselves a part of the great movement to bring back prosperity to our country, we as housewives of Columbus, Ga., in conference assembled, do promise to support those business organizations pledged to the National Recovery Act and to stand back of the completed program outlined by President Roosevelt."

Stores Rearrange Hours In Columbus, Ga., for NRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Members of the Columbus Merchants' Association recently adopted uniform hours for opening and closing and also voted to dispense with the practice of closing Thursday afternoons.

The merchants voted to open at 9 a. m. and close at 5:30 on week days, excepting Saturday, when stores will open at 9 a. m. and close at 6:30 p. m. With the exception of a few individual cases where other arrangements have been made, it is expected that the hours will be observed generally by merchants, effective at once.

It was voted to have a committee appear before the city commissioners in an effort to have an ordinance passed fixing uniform hours of opening and closing as set forth above.

Merchants Pledge Full Compliance With NRA Plan

Interstate Council Session at Chicago Commends Coöperative Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Accepting the responsibility of substituting honest coöperation for antagonistic competition, representatives of 4200 retail merchants in the central and western states yesterday pledged their support in making the reëmployment program effective.

In a resolution addressed to President Roosevelt and the National Recovery Administration, members of the Interstate Merchants' Council attending the fall market here, said the council's members could be depended upon to comply with the requirements of the program and do their utmost to put it over.

After highly praising the President and the Recovery Administration for their efforts, Mr. Arthur Brayton, editor of the Dry Goods Merchants' Trade Journal, at a luncheon tendered to the visiting merchants by the Chicago Association of Commerce, said the program had given new confidence to every retail merchant with whom he had come into contact.

Mr. Brayton urged the merchants to maintain the quality of their goods as prices go up, rather than to sacrifice quality to price, declaring that cheapness was not going to have as much appeal as it formerly did. Merchants, he urged, should clear their stocks of old goods before putting prices up, and endeavor to make an entirely fresh start "in the spirit of the new program."

The best selling argument the merchants can use, Mr. Brayton said, is that advanced by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson himself, recovery administrator, to "buy because buying supports your job." Recovery, to be complete, must come from the employment of those now idle, Mr. Brayton emphasized, and increased buying is a sure way of stimulating employment.

It was the opinion of all the speakers at the luncheon that an entirely different attitude, characterized by optimism and confidence, pervaded the current buyers' assembly, and that much better business could be anticipated this fall.

Chicago Recovery Groups To Consolidate Activities

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Plans are on foot here for the formation of a Chicago Recovery Council to bring together into one organization all the interests in Chicago and its suburbs which are concerned with the reëmployment program, so that unified action may be effected.

At a big mass meeting of representatives of business and civic associations, taxpayer and other groups on Aug. 11, at the Hotel La Salle, the final organization of the council is expected to mature. Tentative plans were approved by the executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday, after Mr. George W. Rossiter, its president, had been designated by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, to take charge of the project.

The Chicago Clearing House Association, Chicago Real Estate Board, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago Advertising Council, Chicago and Cook County Federation of Women's Clubs, Chicago Rotary Club, the Kiwanis and Lions Clubs of Cook County, and executives of more than 200 other groups are invited to attend the meeting.

Tear Gas Man Held

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Eugene S. Daniell Jr., Boston lawyer accused of placing two tear gas bombs in the stock exchange last Friday and causing employees to flee from the building, was indicted yesterday for malicious mischief, a felony.

Blue Eagle Seems Like Bird of Prey To Some Workmen

Mistake It for Message of Federal Support in Wage Compromise

The blue eagle is being mistaken by certain striking workmen as a bird of prey.

Somehow these workers have come to the conclusion that the eagle has brought them a message of federal support in their efforts to wring wage compromises out of the employer. As a result New England is swept by strikes, some of them inspired by over-zealous labor leaders seeking their own ends.

Federal NRA officials are setting up machinery to meet this problem. It probably will be a special department of arbitration to adjust matters between employers and employees. They are soliciting the coöperation of the state board of arbitration which now has its hands full informing strikers that they "are violating the spirit of the code."

Four hundred upholstery workers in 21 greater Boston shops who left their jobs yesterday will be haled before the board immediately. Emphatically the board is trying to convince the strikers that the code is not a stimulus to walkouts but rather is the "new broom" that will sweep industry clean of the evils that cause strikes. "Strikes," they say, "have thrown the code gear into reverse."

As a perfect illustration of clean-cut code planning, the First National Stores is cited for the enlightenment of strikers. In a statement today, Mr. August F. Goodwin, chairman of the board of directors, declared that between 1000 and 1200 workers had been added to the store's pay rolls. These pay rolls have climbed from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 on an annual basis since the code opened fire.

Managers of the 2300 stores in the chain have been told they would be discharged immediately if held guilty of violating the code. This is putting teeth in the code by industry.

Mr. Goodwin said: "I welcome publicity objectifying complaints. This is the only way the code can be enforced."

He warned against accepting rumors as to the effect of the code in its relations between chain and individual stores. He intimated that some rumors were floated to discredit chain stores. As an indication of the increase in purchasing power, he pointed out that sales on shoes, food, textiles and metal goods had increased in all major industrial sections.

American Safety Razor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—American Safety Razor Company had net profit in the June quarter of $171,729 or 86 cents a share of common stock, compared with $159,644, equal to 80 cents a share in the second quarter of 1932.

Trade Group Finds Write-Up in Books Of Utility Company

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission's long investigation of utilities turned yesterday to the Central Gas & Electric Company with evidence presented to show a write-up at the end of 1931 of $15,186,996 in the value of investments in securities of its subsidiaries.

The company, now in receivership, was organized in 1925 as a Delaware corporation and is a subsidiary of the Central Public Service Corporation group. It furnishes gas and electricity to 195,000 consumers in 391 communities in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Florida, and the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec.

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Aunty Lee Vies With Horatio Alger in Recording Intimate Glimpses of Her Rise From the Rank of Grocer's Daughter to Austrian Princess

How Mary Lee, daughter of a New York grocer, became a princess of Austria in her own right and later as Countess von Waldersee caused her influence to be felt among royal families of western Europe, is a story which Horatio Alger would like to have told in his best "Bound to Rise" style.

Instead, "Aunty Lee" tells the story and illustrates it with letters, memoirs, souvenirs, bonbons and photographs which liquidate events that now are dry history and draws sparkling pictures of lavender-silk court life from the time Bismarck was most prominent as builder of a united Germany, until Kaiser Wilhelm III was well seated on his throne.

Aunty Lee is Mary's mother, and throughout her daughter's successes in Germany a constant companion and a first-hand observer.

The unusual collection now is the property of Harvard University, which received it from Miss Mary Quincy, a niece of the late Mrs. Mary Hoppin of New Haven, Conn. She saved all the letters and souvenirs Aunty Lee sent to her from Europe, and the whole has been bound in a most extraordinary manner by the Harvard College bindery.

The two most prized possessions, a bouquet of posies from Chancellor Bismarck's secret garden, and a jewel-case favor from a dinner given by the Tsar of Russia, have been bound in a single volume. Because of their bulk the two souvenirs are fastened to a dummy book-casing of plaster of paris. The back-bindings of the books are of black leather which comes from an Indian goat with tough skin but no hairy coat. It is tanned and finished in Germany. The sides are finished with hand-made laid paper from Japan, hand designed and printed in France. The color scheme is the black, red and yellow of the old empire with the Hohenzollern eagle used as the design to fill in sections of the back-binding not taken up by the title "The von Waldersee-Lee Collections." The volumes are to be kept in the vaults of Widener Library's "Treasure Room."

The story begins with the departure from home of David Lee, son of a Connecticut farmer who went to New York to seek his fortune and found it in the wholesale grocery business. That he was successful beyond his dreams seems evident from the letters written by his widow, "Aunty Lee."

Together with souvenirs, they tell the romantic history of three daughters, though Mary, Countess von Waldersee, figures most prominently. It was during Mary's first winter in Paris in 1857 that she met Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, who was living in partial retirement after having played a great and patriotic rôle in the political struggles of his duchy with Denmark, which were settled when the Emperor of Germany married a Princess of Schleswig-Holstein.

The following year Mary was married to the Prince and they left on a tour of the East which proved fatal to Frederick. Though he had lost his royal rank through marriage to a commoner, Mary found favor with the Austrian Emperor and was made Princess of Noer in her own right.

She then settled down to spend the rest of her days helping the poor. This she did for about 15 years, until she met Count von Waldersee, commander of a regiment of Lancers in Hanover.

From 1882 until 1888 Count von Waldersee served under Field Marshal Count von Moltke, and then succeeded him as chief of staff of the German army. Even when the Princess of Noer married him, he was already Aide de Camp of the Emperor of Germany and Chief of Staff for Prince Albrecht, commanding in Hanover.

The year 1885 finds the Waldersees living in Berlin. Mrs. Lee's letter dated April 24 gives detailed accounts of the Emperor's and Bismarck's birthday festivities. The Emperor took the occasion of the fête to give a new token of his royal favor to Alfred (Count von Waldersee) by naming him his "General Adjutant," which is the nearest personal post to the Emperor.

Two old friends of Alfred's were advanced at the same time and they all went to congratulate his Majesty on his anniversary and express their thanks for this new honor. Next comes the Chancellor. "His birthday was April 1. Enthusiasm was tremendous—a monster torchlight procession—all parties joined to do honor to their 'Great Bismarck.'"

The next three years were full of events, including the passing of the aged Emperor Wilhelm and the accession to the throne of his short-lived son Frederick. In the spring of 1888 Mrs. Lee writes of the visit to Berlin of Queen Victoria.

In her connections with Wilhelm III, the Countess popularly is believed to have brought about the Kaiser's marriage with one of her own nieces. The Dowager Empress Frederick, turned out in the cold, raged against this grocer's daughter. However, she was helpless to change matters and could only let out feelings in letters to her mother, Queen Victoria. Both were heartily indignant with the American parvenue who dared defy the royalty of Europe.

With Bismarck out of power, 1898 found the Count continually with the Emperor and Aunt Mary continually with the Empress, who depended on her as if she were her mother. The Count was a very intimate friend of Bismarck, and as one letter clearly shows, the latter was not at all embittered over his enforced retirement.

Aunty Lee passed on in 1899. In 1903, her daughter and one of her sisters came to America for a few weeks, and the next spring the Count passed on. Countess von Waldersee followed him in 1914, and left her home as a bible school for young ladies. Among the many things to her credit was a lifetime of labor in building up a cordial relationship between Germany and the United States, and the founding of the German Young Men's Christian Association.

A Glance Into Europe's Royal Family Album

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Enriches Harvard University's Collection

Upper Left—Countess von Waldersee and Mrs. Lee (Aunty Lee). Upper Right—Bismarck. Lower Left—The von Waldersee-Lee Collections in Bound Volumes Destined for the Treasure Room of Widener Library, Harvard University.

Park Proposition For Jackson Hole Put to Senators

Carey Denies Accusing 'Land Companies' of Burning Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Wyo., Aug. 9—Senator Robert Carey of Wyoming, prime mover in the Senate national parks investigation in process here, last night formally repudiated any statements attributed to him that "Rockefeller interests or the National Park Service ever burned settlers' homes or destroyed their property in Jackson Hole." He declared he had been misquoted and that any buildings burned had been burned after the land was sold, corroborating previous testimony before the committee.

Senator Peter Norbeck of South Dakota protested against the effort to show that Mr. Horace Albright, former director of National Park Service, had coerced members of Congress into approving the Rockefeller land grant under threats of delaying approval of the Casper Alcova reclamation project in Wyoming.

In a detailed statement representatives of Mr. Rockefeller laid before the Senate committee nine specific points proposed for the equitable settlement of the Jackson Hole controversy:

1. Lands to be donated to the United States Government to be under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

2. Government to match the cost of the lands donated up to an amount necessary to purchase all other privately-owned lands in such area as may be deemed advisable to include within the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

3. All unappropriated public domain and all school sections in such area to be turned over to the National Park Service.

4. Government to transfer to the National Park Service the land in such area now administered by the United States Forest Service.

5. Any lands in such area which in the opinion of the National Park Service might more properly and advantageously be administered by the Forest Service or Biological Survey to be so administered.

6. Government to provide for preservation of Summer Ranges for game in the area surrounding Jackson Hole Valley under such plan as will insure adequate protection and grazing for the game, and also for the cattle for ranchers now operating in the Jackson Valley.

7. The State of Wyoming to continue its work in management, care and feeding of its game herds in such area in coöperation with the Biological Survey and the governmental agents involved.

8. Government to provide for reimbursement of Teton, Wyo., for loss of taxes due to taxable property being removed from the tax roll.

9. Government to make provisions for cattle to have the right to cross National Park Service lands to and from the ranches in Jackson Hole and Summer Ranges.

Lehman Asks Mayors To Back Utility Plan

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman called upon the state conference of mayors Aug. 7 to support his public utilities program now before the Legislature as a means of hastening the reduction of gas and electricity rates throughout the State.

In a letter to Mr. William P. Capes, secretary of the conference, the Governor asked particularly for support in bringing about the enactment of his bill to make the utilities companies pay part of the cost of rate investigations such as the 200 now before the Public Service Commission.

Isolation Called Unsound Policy By Miss Perkins

Recovery Comes First, Then Trade Accord With Other Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9—Labeling all "Buy American" or "Buy British" campaigns as basically unsound, Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, in an interview last night, presented the Administration's program of economic self-sufficiency as purely temporary. In a few months or a year, even though only partial recovery is attained, Washington will turn to world coöperation, she said.

"There is nothing in the minds of the Administration," she declared, "but to develop world coöperation as soon as the opportunity arises. We are now on a narrow bridge with room for only one problem at a time and that must be national recovery."

She indicated that the present program of self-sufficiency carried the seeds of its own eventual destruction. The Administration recognizes the importance of a flourishing export trade and will, according to her, do nothing to impair the building up of that trade.

Though following a seemingly ultra-nationalistic program, Miss Perkins has a concept of labor as triumphing over national boundaries and attaining world solidarity. Because such unity of interests exists between labor groups of each nation, there is, she indicated, a great opportunity for a solid labor movement, which will at once help knit industry into one pattern and expedite peace.

In a gracious manner she put labor on the carpet, indicating that the NRA has been a drama of the unexpected. She said both coöperation and non-coöperation have come from unforeseen sources. The expected hostility of employers to full compliance with the program did not come, she explained, while, unexpectedly, strikes broke with distressing promptness.

Miss Perkins represented the NRA as an unpredictable experiment with difficult problems springing up with weedlike rapidity.

"We hardly have hope for 100 per cent compliance," she said, "but we do expect sufficient coöperation to make it work. We are depending on the intelligence of the American people."

She scoffed at talk of dictatorship, declaring there is not to be found in Washington a single administrator with the feeling of a dictator.

Clash in Dublin Regarded as Sign Of Social Unrest

De Valera's Radical Plan of Breaking Up Estates Faces Stiff Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Aug. 9 — Animosities which have smouldered not far below the surface ever since the civil war in 1922 and 1923 are beginning to smoke dangerously again. Serious trouble was only narrowly averted here yesterday when a crowd estimated at 5000 besieged Mr. William T. Cosgrave, Mr. Ernest Blythe and other Cumann na nGaedheal leaders attending a dance organized by the National Guard, the semi-Fascist organization known as the Blue Shirts.

The windshield of Mr. Cosgrave's car was splintered by stones, and several prominent leaders were roughly handled, despite the presence of a machine gun detachment. Stones were flung at police when they drove the excited throng from the building. Happily, though, only minor injuries were inflicted, no one being reported seriously hurt.

The incident is regarded as symptomatic of the growing social unrest arising from the radical nature of Mr. Eamon de Valera's political program. The Fianna Fail leader is pledged to break up big estates, build up a mass of small holdings and foster small local industries on a large scale.

Farmers and property-owning classes generally are alarmed, and recently the Army Comrades Association, which consisted mainly of those who fought against Mr. de Valera in the civil war, was transformed into a national guard organized on semi-military lines under the leadership of Gen. Eoin O'Duffy. He is head of the Free State civil guards who were dismissed by Mr. de Valera this spring after strong agitation by the Irish Republican army. This consists of those who repudiate the Free State Government but who are sympathetic to Mr. de Valera personally.

Mr. de Valera countered the formation of the Blue Shirts by establishing a special armed force—the police are not armed—to protect public buildings in Dublin.

The situation is full of paradoxes. For instance, though the Blue Shirts are anti-Valera, the Government had to call out the police to protect them yesterday. Next Sunday, however, the Blue Shirts propose to make a pilgrimage to the graves of Michael Collins, Kevin O'Higgins and Arthur Griffiths, three anti-Valera leaders in the civil war. The Government opposes the march but General O'Duffy says "he will not flinch from the sacred duty of leading the national guard on parade" on that occasion, even though the Irish Republican army stages a counter demonstration.

Both the police and the Free State army are recruited mainly from supporters of Mr. Cosgrave who succeeded Griffiths and Collins as head of Mr. de Valera's opponents. Both forces, it is understood, would be reluctant to come in conflict with General O'Duffy. While the situation undoubtedly is delicate it is believed that common sense on both sides will prevent serious conflict.

Mowrer Resigns His Position in Berlin

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 9—Official relations between the German Government and the Foreign Correspondents' Association here, which long have been strained, are officially restored by the resignation of Mr. Edgar Ansell Mowrer, the association's president.

Mr. Mowrer resigned in order to expedite the release of Dr. Paul Goldsmann, former president of the association and correspondent of the Vienna Nieu Freie Press, who was arrested by German police last week-end after Austria had expelled two German journalists from Vienna.

Dr. Frank Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, had previously made indirect attempts to secure Mr. Mowrer's resignation from the association on account of his having written, "Germany puts the clock back," but association members expressed continued confidence in Mr. Mowrer and he remained president. Mr. Mowrer, it is understood, is going to Tokyo within a short time as correspondent of his paper, the Chicago Daily News.

Women's Hat Fads Facing Industrial Code Inquiry

NRA to Discourage 'Latest Styles' Which Cause Seasonal Unemployment and Long Hours to Make Up Hat-of-the-Moment

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Hat fads among women may go by the board and headgear that are real works of art may reappear as a result of the new industrial codes.

Keeping up with the "latest from Paris" has made workers slave long hours at small wages during certain periods of the year and left them in idleness during other months, according to testimony given to the National Industrial Recovery Administration by millinery manufacturers. If the industry is going to coöperate with a code this intense competition will have to stop, they say.

Other industries feel a seasonal wave of demand but the women's hat industry is hit the hardest. The fluctuation in millinery manufacture is said to be 12 per cent greater than in the women's clothing industry and 20 per cent higher than in the men's clothing business.

"If we could only persuade the ladies to buy just so much a month and have their total hat consumption spread over 12 months!" sighed one manufacturer.

Miss Rose Schneiderman, member of the labor advisory committee, declared, "Being a person who occasionally buys a hat I think women have been educated to the point where they would be willing to pay more for a hat if they knew the girls employed in making the hat were paid so they could live decently." Figures presented during the code hearing showed wages of $6, $7 and $8 a week.

In the peak season, employees have had to work 60 to 72 hours a week to fill orders. Under the collective agreement they intend to work only 40 in the future, with some exception for the rush season.

The practice among hat manufacturers has been to wait until the last minute to spring their models on the public so they could profit by the public's demand for the "latest" and hence get the bulk of the business. Where the models come from Paris, importers are advised to send their Parisian travelers on their surveys earlier. Other models, however, are originated on South Water Street in Chicago or on Thirty-ninth Street in New York. One manufacturer disclosed that even the Parisien fashions are usually originated in Paris by American designers who go there for that purpose.

Nor will it be only the consumer and the manufacturer who must give up this mad rush for the new style if conditions are to be improved. The retailer was warned that he must not order fall clothing in the middle of August and expect to get it by Labor Day. He will have to take a long-range view of his consumers' needs. He should not expect thousands of people to work overtime in one season to make quick deliveries, he was told.

The woman's hat of the future, it was indicated, will not be sold with the idea that it is a novelty, but that it is a product of fairly paid workmanship. The aim will be to make it æsthetically attractive instead of a mere covering for the top of the head, as it has largely been in the last few years.

Drug Control Fight Centers on Pacific Since Trade Parley

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9 (AP) — The incessant warfare to control the smuggling of narcotics into the United States has turned to the Pacific coast. Mr. Harry D. Smith, who has been in charge of the Federal Narcotic Enforcement Bureau of this district for 14 years, said yesterday a campaign of unusual proportions for this district is being waged.

Smuggling attempts on the eastern seaboard have decreased rapidly, he said, since the signing of the international agreement by European and American countries pledging control of the traffic but there has been a consequent large increase in shipments over the Pacific Ocean.

Within the last year success has followed the efforts of government agents in the West. In Los Angeles the arrest and sentence of three Japanese and the apprehension in Japan of the asserted ring leader smashed, Mr. Smith said, the source of supply for a considerable portion of the smuggled narcotics reaching this country.

In San Francisco, Juda and Isaac Ezra, formerly of Shanghai, and three others are awaiting sentence on Sept. 2 on their pleas of guilty to conspiracy and smuggling charges. The Ezra ring, which federal authorities say had fingers extending to several cities of the Orient and connections in Europe, has been credited by federal authorities with having shipped into this country $1,500,000 in narcotics within two years.

The battle continues in an effort to end the illicit traffic, which finds its support in the cravings of an estimated 150,000 to 500,000 addicts in this country. Federal authorities have placed the cost to these addicts at more than $500,000 a day.

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FOR YOUR SUMMER VISIT TO NEW YORK

800 sunny, outside rooms. Every room with bath, shower and radio. Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and the fashionable shops.

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They talk of many things . . . not the least of which is their secret of arriving at the most effective route to a man's heart.

CHATHAM CHEESE is the surest way. Its adaptability to many varied delicious dishes . . . its delightful flavor and wholesome richness make it the logical choice WHEN LADIES MEET.

At leading dealers in bulk or four-ounce packages.

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T. P. GRANT COMPANY
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Especially GOOD for the CHILDREN and they like it

DELICIOUS
WHOLESOME
INEXPENSIVE

Buy now and Save money!

OIL-O-MATIC HUSHED HEAT
at the lowest price in history

PRESENT low prices of Oil-O-Matic have been extended for a short time only. Right now, while it's still possible to buy genuine Oil-O-Matic heating at the very lowest price in history, banish the coal shovel from your home forever! Prices are going up! Don't let this money-saving, labor-saving opportunity slip from your grasp!

Remember, this is the famous Williams Oil-O-Matic, which heats more homes than any other oil burner in the world. It gives you its matchless Hushed Heat for less than the average cost of hand-firing.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORP.
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LAKE GEORGE
EUCURSION Sat., Aug. 12
ROUND TRIP $5.00
Children Half Fare
Including Six Hour Sail . . . Round Trip, Including Sleeper, $6.50 to $8.50.
Lv. Boston Sat., 10:15 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Arr. Boston early Monday morning.
Pass. Traffic Dept. Hub. 7200
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(N. Y. C. R. R. Co., Lessee)

In the White Mountains
The Robbins Nest
WEST THORNTON, N. H.
Between Plymouth and the Profile
Built from an old covered Bridge
15 years' reputation for good food and a practical, pleasing, picturesque service for motorists. Interesting free folder and map.

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To encourage housewives to order the Fuller Brushes they need now for quicker, easier cleaning, the Fuller Brush Man offers savings of 30 to 35 per cent.

Look at these extraordinary values:

Fuller Dry Mop,
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Now Only $1.75

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Now Only $1.25

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If you wish these brushes before the next regular call of the Fuller Man, phone our nearest branch office, or write to the Fuller Brush Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

Fuller Brushes

A REAL BUY AT THIS PRICE

VEST POCKET KODAK
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WITH F.6.3 LENS
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THIS camera is small but it can make big pictures. The combination of the sharp-seeing Kodak Anastigmat f.6.3 lens and the new fine-grained Kodak Panatomic Film produces wonderfully clear negatives (1⅝ x 2½ in.) that permit strikingly big enlargements.

This Kodak is smart in looks, too. The sturdy aluminum case is covered with baby crepe leather in a variety of popular colors with metal fittings to match. The quantity is limited. Come in today.

Eastman Kodak Stores

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BALTIMORE, 309 No. Charles Street
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street
Hotel Statler Building
JACKSONVILLE, 139 West Adams St.
NEW YORK CITY, 356 Madison Ave.
235 West 23rd St.
745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1630 Chestnut St.
117 South 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

Do YOU— who never TRUSTED HASH

Read and rejoice taste PRUDENCE and be thrilled

BACK in your mind there's a vague idea that under certain rare circumstances hash can be a glorious dish, but somehow you don't trust it, as a rule; fear it's made of scraps; sort of thrown together anyhow.

Well, then, here is how Prudence Corned Beef Hash is made, by an old New England recipe in a spotless New England kitchen. Only young, tender beef is used; no scraps, no skin, no gristle.

After the meat is boiled and cooled, it is removed from the pot and the fat skimmed off the water. Then, in this same savory water, carefully selected, white, mealy potatoes are boiled.

Prudence Hash is a delicious, wholesome, hearty meal; it's hash that *is* hash; a dish fit for a king.

In 2-portion and 4-portion cans. Takes three minutes to brown . . . costs six cents for a man's-size serving.

If you really want to get over your distrust of hash, make sure that it's *Prudence* you buy.

Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Boston

PRUDENCE
Ready to Brown
CORNED BEEF HASH

P.S. Add to the emergency shelf in your pantry a few cans of Prudence Beef Stew and Prudence Lamb Stew. They are mighty good.

New York Seeks To Drive Scandal From Ballot Box

Petition Urges Lehman to Block Tammany by Election Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8—Anti-Tammany forces in New York City carried their drive against the Wigwam to Albany today in a petition to Governor Herbert H. Lehman to recommend to the special session of the Legislature election law revisions that would prevent a repetition of the "flagrant and wholesale violations" which marked New York City elections last November.

Civic leaders signatory to the plea were Mr. Charles H. Tuttle and Mr. Maurice Bloch, chairman and counsel, respectively, of the election frauds bureau of the Republican State Committee; Mr. Louis Waldman, Socialist state chairman; Mr. Maurice P. Davidson, chairman of the City Party, and Mr. James E. Finegan, chairman of the No Deal Party.

The petitioners charge Tammany district attorney, Mr. Thomas C. T. Crain, with failure to act effectively in the prosecution of the 112 persons indicted for miscounts, intimidation and voting machine tampering, last November, reminding the Governor that only 20 out of this number have been successfully prosecuted, while 51 indictments have been dismissed or quashed.

Remedial steps urged on the Governor include a compulsory re-check of voting machine totals soon after election this year and that his re-check be made in the presence of representatives of all parties and candidates; the right to accredited watchers to take a memorandum of machine figures; the requirement of such a memorandum by a police officer in each election district, and arrangements for voters requiring assistance at the polls to cast their votes under scrutiny of a magistrate or city court justice, or, for alternative, for a police check on the person entering the voting machine booth with such a voter, recording the name of both, with arrest of the former if not recorded by the poll inspectors.

Legislation designed to supplement the National Agricultural Adjustment Act was recommended to the Legislature in a special message by Governor Lehman today. He holds that it is necessary to give state aid to the farmer if he is to get back his purchasing power, and at the same time he wishes to assure to the farmer of New York that he will get the full benefits of the federal law.

PITTSBURGH

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Is the Buy-Word
For superior quality garment cleaning. ZORIC cleaned clothes are miracles of cleanliness, lovely as new. Cleaned cleaner, they stay clean longer and are absolutely odorless.
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Fully Stocked With
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ORIENTAL RUGS
Specially priced for August, 10 Kirmanshah Rugs. Size 9x12. Regular Price $375.00.
SPECIAL $245.00
These rugs are closely woven and come in soft ivory blue and rose colors.
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

No Rude Bridge, This, That Arches the Flood

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

French King Bridge, Turners Falls, Mass., Wins Award for Best Under $1,000,000 Built During the Year

Events

Carillon Recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, Church of Our Lady of the Good Voyage, Gloucester, 8:30.

The Kerry Dance ..... Molloy
"Old Folks at Home" ..... Foster
Hymn to the Holy Name ..... Cardinal O'Connell
"Old King Cole" ..... Old English Folk Song
Rondo, from the First Sonatina ..... Ignace Pleyel
"O Lord, Correct Me" from the Opera "Rinaldo" ..... Handel
"Come Back to Erin" ..... Claribel
Melody in F ..... Rubenstein
"The Rosary" ..... Nevin

Colonial Beacon Oil Company: Meeting and buffet supper, Hotel Statler.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Berlin-Alexanderplatz," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Flowers of Yosemite." Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Opening of King Hooper mansion, benefit Children's Island Sanatarium, through Aug. 12.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Berlin-Alexanderplatz," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

McGrady Urges Workers to Back Code, Not Strike

Labor Told to Expect Fair Deal by Board of Arbitration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9—"Don't strike, wire Washington."

This was the substance of the forehanded address of Mr. Edward F. McGrady, labor adviser under the National Recovery Act, before the forty-eighth annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor today. Calling on labor to establish a real national policy, he addressed a plea to Massachusetts labor leaders to prevent the spread of strikes.

He told labor that the President cannot win his battle against the slump if the people he has called to the colors are going to fight among themselves. This is the reason, he said, that the President has asked for a truce on industrial disputes until such time as a code has been adopted for the industry.

"We ask the workers to have patience. We promise them a squarer deal than they have ever received before." A good proportion of the glittering promises of the NRA have already been realized, he continued. "Almost two million workers have been reabsorbed in industry; more than 1,500,000 people have received increases in wages and a shorter work day or work week. We are not satisfied with this. Every ounce of energy that this Administration has got is centered upon putting not less than two million more back by Labor Day."

New Order Predicted

Predicting a new order in which poverty will be considered a social crime, he urged labor to stand four-square with the President.

In the unifying of constructive labor legislation throughout the nation, the Federal Government is constantly thwarted by congressmen wedded to the doctrine of state rights, according to Mr. McGrady. This was his reply to persistent representation from Massachusetts labor leaders that they want to speed uniform standards.

Mr. McGrady dissipated any idea that there are no teeth in the recovery program. "If any employer willfully and defiantly holds out from coming into the code the Administration is ready," he said, "to use the club and teeth in the act. The President can summon an industry to submit its code. Upon refusal, the President can draft a code and impose it on the recalcitrant industry," he explained.

American Labor will not relinquish its gains under the NRA but will reach out for more, Mr. McGrady, told The Christian Science Monitor in an interview yesterday, declaring that the NRA will only have gotten under way in two years.

Fresh from a victory in the settlement of the Pennsylvania coal strike, he indicated that Labor will not be upholding its bargain with the Administration if it continues to strike at this juncture. He plans to study friction in the Massachusetts shoe industry next.

Strikes Denounced

He denounced Labor's rushing pell mell into strikes. It could wait at least until the codes are signed. Even then it has recourse through petition to a rehearing. Labor has not entirely awakened to the fact that the Administration, for the first time in history, has a ready ear and fist for the cause of Labor.

As Labor stands on the verge of its full industrial seniority, revolutionary forces are at work, he said. Thousands of college men who have found their professions overcrowded have become a clearly defined group clamoring for alliance with the American Federation of Labor.

Teachers, doctors and lawyers, who have experienced unprecedented suffering through the depression are seeking articulation of their demands through organization.

Labor leaders, viewing this development are fearful that admittance of this "intelligentsia" group might virtually revolutionize the federation. This group is liberal, Mr. McGrady said, and filled with political theories, and it is likely it would seek to mold the Labor movement into a political party along European lines. It is a problem that is acute, he affirmed.

On no point was Mr. McGrady more emphatic than upon that of the masquerading employer piously flying the Blue Eagle before changing his business to conformity. The régime of the profit-first-and-last employer is ended, he said. No hope exists for the industrialist who has complied with the NRA merely to escape antitrust regulation. As soon as such trends are apparent, the antitrust laws will be clamped back on.

Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, in her address last night at the convention said: "Statesmanship in organization, in long-time planning for continued power and participation in the government, in policing the codes, in adjusting differences amicably—these are the demands placed on labor."

"Protective measures must be promoted for those who grow old in industrial service," she said, "the tragic tale of those laid off at 45," emphasizing that "industry sets old age too early."

Abolition of Child Labor

"Labor must look forward to the complete abolition of child labor. While men are walking the streets it should not be possible for children under 16 to displace them. If children want to leave school at 12 it is the fault of the schools, which should draw on the great variety of educational technique to interest the children in staying in school."

Most liberal of all her stands was that for some system of unemployment insurance. She expressed the hope that some such plan would evolve from the New Deal.

"If we had some system to compel payment of supplementary compensation when men are laid off," she declared, "I am positive there would be an immediate improvement in industrial planning. Compulsory unemployment reserves appear to offer a practical way of reducing cyclical depressions and those resulting from technological changes.

"Introduction of labor-saving machinery has become such an acute problem in the displacement of men that some means for spreading the cost of installing such machinery must be devised."

She expressed favor for an engineer's suggestion of a tax on such machines, to build up a fund to take care of men put out of work.

The NRA, according to her analysis, has met the need for an increase in buyers to meet the increase in production. Through minimum wage laws every one is to become a buyer, she said. Already the increase in purchasing power has been felt by merchants.

"We have done everything decently and in order," she continued. "This is a new experiment. No one knows what the next day will bring forth. There is no routine, no beaten path. We are creating a constitution of covenants."

Voting 'Army' Fails Coxey

MASSILLON, Ohio, Aug. 9 (AP)—"General" Jacob S. Coxey, veteran crusader for the unemployed, was defeated for the Republican nomination for mayor of Massillon yesterday, running a poor third in the primary. Two years ago he was nominated and elected by record majorities. Mr. Clarence W. Angerman, the council president, who opposed most of Coxey's policies, won the nomination with 1477 votes. Mr. Coxey received 647 votes.

PITTSBURGH

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Bridge Across Connecticut River Wins Year's Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Massachusetts built a bridge across the Connecticut River above Turners Falls this year which has been granted the steel award for being the best bridge of the year built for $1,000,000 or less.

French King Bridge and about seven miles of new highway running from a point just outside Erving to Greenfield, connects the main northwestern Massachusetts artery with the Mohawk Trail and cuts off narrow bridges and dangerous curves in the old route which led through Millers Falls and Turners Falls.

The bridge is not only the best bridge built this year under $1,000,000 but is said to be the most beautiful bridge in New England. The State has purchased virgin forest land on both sides of the river along the new highway and plans to preserve the natural beauties of the region. Filling stations, billboards and the like will not be allowed.

From span to water the bridge is as high as the Brooklyn Bridge in New York. Thirty-one days were required to raise the superstructure built in halves like a cantilever deck bridge, and then joined to make the arched span. It is known as a fixed arch type bridge because the structure is curved and is made up of wedge-shaped steel girders with joints at right angles to the curve.

Boston Art Notes

Etchings by Griggs

Until September, there are on view in the print department of The Boston Museum of Fine Arts etchings by the English printmaker, Mr. F. L. Griggs. The work by this Briton is little known outside his country, the largest collection in America being assembled in the Boston museum.

Mr. Griggs, once an architectural student, made the transition to prints by devoting himself to the architectural subject matter. He traveled over his country making studies of the countryside and the ancient monuments and edifices. Medieval England attracted him chiefly and he has spent a great deal of energy trying to reconstruct the earlier England by combining still existing evidences of it with imagination. The imaginative prints have been made only after repeated portrait sketches of the existent churches. He establishes a pleasant blend not often encountered of realism with fantasy. Generally the architectural viewpoint predominates in prints made by craftsmen with that particular interest. Mr. Griggs wanders frequently enough into poetic vistas.

Fine Arts Theater

During August there are on view at The Fine Arts Theater camera studies by Mr. Bayard Wootten of Chapel Hill, N. C. Many of the prints displayed are to be included in a forthcooming book on Charleston.

Among the subjects are the Cypress and Middleton Gardens, various local churches, vendors and photographs of estates. In these days we may look upon the product of cameras as records or as works of art, or perchance as fulfillers of two functions. Whatever the attitude of the onlooker there is no doubt that a good deal of interest is still to be found if the studies have been judiciously and tastefully made.

D. A.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; Thursday fair; moderate northerly winds.

Maine: Fair and cooler tonight; Thursday fair.

New Hampshire: Fair, slightly cooler in southeast portion tonight; Thursday fair; slowly rising temperature in west and north portions.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Thursday fair, rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued cool tonight; Thursday fair; rising temperature in northwest portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds over north portion and fresh north shifting to northeast over south portion; fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	80	Montreal	60	82
Bismarck	62	84	Nantucket	62	72
Boston	67	71	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	64	74	New York	70	82
Calgary	52	80	Norfolk, Va.	72	88
Charleston	80	88	North Platte	70	88
Chicago	72	78	Philadelphia	70	86
Cincinnati	72	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	92	102
Denver	68	88	Pittsburgh	68	78
Eastport, Me.	52	60	Portland, Me.	60	74
Hatteras	82	86	Raleigh	74	88
Honolulu, T. H.	78	...	St. Louis	78	84
1 p.m. Aug. 8	...	...	St. Paul	72	82
Helena, Mont.	54	82	Salt Lake City	68	90
Huron, S. D.	62	82	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	78	86	Santa Fe, N. M.	62	86
Kansas City	72	94	Seattle	54	80
Key West	84	88	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	74	88
Memphis	80	90	Wichita, Kan.	72	102
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Williston, N. D.	54	86

A—8 a. m. Aug. 9.
B—Maximum Aug. 8.
The temperature at 3:30 was 72.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 2:48 p. m., Thursday 3:07 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:24 p. m.

Roosevelt to Attend Dutchess County Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 9—There is one thing President Roosevelt wants to do while he is at Hyde Park. He wants to attend the Dutchess County Fair as an ordinary resident of the county, look over the various exhibits and witness the showing of two horses he expects to enter. This desire of the President was revealed by State Senator J. Griswold Webb, president of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society, which sponsors the fair. He intends to confer with the President regarding Mr. Roosevelt's attendance later in the month.

Senator Webb was asked whether there would be a "President's Day"—but replied that the President desired to attend the fair simply as a resident of Dutchess County and make his own way around the grounds. President Roosevelt will attend a country-wide reception in his honor at Vassar College Aug. 26.

Rise in Music Shown, Conservatory Says

Orchestral music once more is on the upgrade. Civic concerts, a revival of music in the theaters, the ever-growing importance of music in the public schools—all these signs are straws showing which way the wind is blowing, according to a recent announcement by the New England Conservatory of Music.

According to those in charge at the Conservatory, openings for talented young musicians are increasing despite the fact that conditions still are unsettled. Three of last year's Conservatory graduates now are holding positions with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Noted Writers Plan Bread Loaf Gathering

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. — Breadloaf Inn, owned by Middlebury College, will again be the center of literary discussion when the annual Writers' Conference convenes Aug. 16. Among the literary lights present will be Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton, Mr. Lee Simonson, Mr. Robert Hillyer and Mr. Bernard DeVoto.

Fiction, poetry, feature writing, drama and criticism will all be covered from both the editor's and author's point of view. Current writers' problems will be one of the subjects stressed. Meetings are to be held in the Little Treater, the Inn lounges, and the library of the Breadloaf School of English.

Paul White to Lead Orchestra in New York

SIDNEY, Me.—Mr. Paul White, conductor and violinist from the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N. Y., will conduct the orchestra at the Eastern School of Music here on Aug. 13.

The program will be by American composers and will include two of Mr. White's own works. Playing of the Schumann Concerto by Mr. Louis Cornell, director of the camp, and other features will be included on Sunday's program.

Utah Beer Control Bill Signed

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 9 (AP)—Gov. Henry H. Blood last night signed the beer control measure passed by the recent special session of the Utah Legislature. The Governor's signature paves the way for sale of 3.2 beer in this State Jan. 1, 1934, if the people vote before that time to repeal the bone-dry clause in the state constitution. The Legislature enacted bills amending the election laws to permit a general general election on Nov. 7 and set that date for a vote on the state dry amendment.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States
Massachusetts

Bourne (auspices Society, Buzzards Bay): Bourne Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 13.

New Jersey

Asbury Park (Second Church): High School Auditorium, Sunset Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Aug. 13.

Vermont

Londonville: Gem Theater, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 13.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Dry Bureau Cut

New England's bureau of prohibition enforcement has been itself more or less "prohibited." The President, playing checkers with federal departments, jumps it into the Department of Justice, beginning today.

Some 92 federal agents follow this public drift from mandatory "enforcement" to a more discretionary "justice." Most of them become members of a new Division of Investigation, as the Department of Justice calls it. For prohibitionists is the consolation that a thorn by another name can be just as sharp.

Mayor Curley's Happy

Mayor Curley is happy. He didn't get the ambassadorship to Italy, but he did convince the City of Boston that it needs a subway down Huntington Avenue.

In one sense, that is a greater victory. He was after the ambassadorship only a few months. He has been hammering on the subway for several years.

Not only that, but the first actual step to bore the subway has been taken. The City Council appropriated $10,000 for preliminary mappings and surveys.

All Mr. Curley has to do now is to convince Washington authorities that he is right: He's going to Washington personally. And he won't take "no" for an answer.

New Roads Sought

All of which presages a sortie of public officials to Washington to put over a plan of road construction in Massachusetts. Among them is the proposed completion of the Worcester Turnpike into or near Brookline Village. Another is the North Shore radial from the East Boston end of the new vehicular harbor tunnel to the Revere Beach Parkway.

States' Rights Again

Merrily the Ely-Ickes dispute plowed up subsoil yesterday with another exchange of uncompromising opinions, and got down to the bedrock issue: can sovereign federal government interfere in sovereign states' municipal business without permission?

Existing law supports Ely; municipalities exist by state grant. Common sense hovers over the Ickes banner: honest recovery food in the form of public works must not turn to milk and honey for political grafters in weak-spined states.

Sovereignties conflict. Said an observer, perhaps this is the long-imagined impact of an irresistible force and an immovable object. Practically, plans go forward. Federal and state committees in charge cooperate, with sublime disregard for the constitutional missiles flying over their heads.

Wired "Broadcasting"

No radio, no orchestra, in a Boston down-town restaurant. Yet music flows and patrons wonder. Boston's first private broadcasting system pipes electrical recordings and dinner music orchestras direct from a central studio by telephone wires. Fifteen more eating places bid for this service in the city and environs.

Veterans Seek Jobs

Mr. John J. Lydon, commissioner of soldiers' relief for the city of Boston, is being literally snowed under with applications from veterans to get their names on the soldiers' relief roll as a result of the proposed construction of the Huntington Avenue subway.

The men want jobs rather than relief and are under the illusion that to qualify for work it would be necessary to get on the roll of the soldiers' relief.

Mayor James M. Curley clarified this situation today by saying that the only veterans whose names would be drawn for this work are those whose names are on the civil service list. This has nothing to do with the relief department.

Tax Reductions?

Hope of reduced taxes flamed today when Mayor James M. Curley announced that a meeting of the city council has been called for next Monday to act on proposed loans to be applied against taxes.

This action is taken under Chapter 307, Acts of 1933, which permits cities and towns to borrow money to reduce taxes, an expense which is met from moneys received from income taxes. The council is also to act on the need for additional money for public welfare.

Broom for State's Slums

The Massachusetts broom is about to be tried at sweeping clean the grime and dirt of the State's slum sections. Appointed today by Governor Ely, following an act of this year's Legislature, is a vanguard of five men to lead the march against dirty, overcrowded areas.

To finance the new clean-up squad, a limited dividend corporation may be formed—funds coming from the beneficent hands of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or under the National Recovery Act.

Appointees are: Fred J. Lucy of Natick, 1 year; J. Fred Beckett of Fall River, 2 years; John Carroll of Brighton, 3 years; Henry J. Ryan of Boston, 4 years; and W. Stanley Parker of Boston, 5 years.

And still on the subject of state appointments, the Governor named Mr. James Hurley of Marlborough commissioner of civil service in place of Paul Tierney.

Air Road to Bangor

The first railroad to operate an airway and the first aviatrix to hop the Atlantic alone got together today. Needless to say, the result was a pioneering venture.

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam was one of two guest pilots to launch the Boston & Maine's Boston-to-Bangor air line. Does this foreshadow "railroads of the air?"

The crux of the whole thing is operating other facilities as auxiliaries. That's why the B. & M. experiment is a national milestone.

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Lower California Leads in Support Of Six-Year Plan

Offers Program Touching on Most Vital Points in Regional Planning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Lower California is the first of the federal entities to present a program for development of that territory as part of the "six-year plan" for the Republic which now is being worked out by committees of cabinet members and members of the National Revolutionary Party.

The program, which touches the most vital points in the development of that region and which represents the new tendency for "planning" in government, was outlined by Señor Armando R. Pareyon, Congressman from Lower California. Its main points are as follows:

Restitution to the nation of the vast tracts of land held by foreigners, and their subdivision into small tracts.

Construction of the Mexicali-Sonora highway.

Termination of the Gulf Railway, with a branch trunk line from Santa Ana, Sonora.

Conditioning of Santa Isabel, Sonora, as a port.

Establishment of more complete navigation service in the Cortes Gulf and along the Pacific coast.

Acquisition of two first class coast guard vessels to patrol the fishing grounds.

Transfer of the hunting and fishing license bureaus from San Diego and San Pedro to Ensenada.

Speedy conclusion of the Rodriques dam.

Construction of a dam on the Santo Domingo River for the irrigation of the extensive Valley of San Quentin, Lower California.

Fire Hits Cornwall, Ont.

CORNWALL, Ont., Aug. 9 (AP) — Fire destroyed an entire block of buildings in Cornwall's business section Aug. 7, with damage estimated at near $1,000,000. Thirty-one business places were burned to the ground; eight homes and at least 15 apartments were demolished.

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European Princes Revolt Against Restrictions of Royalty

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor—Keystone

Five Exponents of Individual Liberty

Left to Right—Prince Nicholas, Roumania; Former Crown Prince Wilhelm, Germany; Former Prince Lennart, Sweden; Prince of the Asturias, Eldest Son of Former King Alfonso, Spain. Inset—Prince of Wales.

Machado's Refusal To Resign Leaves Cuba in Turmoil

(Continued from Page 1)

State would automatically step into the Presidency, and could form a Cabinet acceptable to all political factions on the island. It called upon the President for the restoration of the office of Vice-President by the summoning a constitutional convention.

From Havana word comes that the Government has granted certain concessions to the strikers, including the release of all strikers arrested in consequence of the strike. Official recognition of the unions was also promised. In New York, Gen. Mario G. Menocal, leader of the Cuban exiles in Miami, denounced the recent killing of strikers. General Menocal is one of the few leaders who has refused to accept the American Ambassador's mediation efforts to end the Cuban crises.

In this Cuban crisis there is a thought which sooner or later may have to be recognized. If Mr. Welles cannot restore order on the island, or at least if he cannot mediate successfully for the restoration of order, will it not be possible that a group of Latin-American nations may be invited to sit in with the United States and Cuba and discuss ways and means for a peaceful adjustment of a situation that only a few days ago was considered about to be settled?

What motivated the present chaos is unknown to Department of State officials here. They frankly admit that Mr. Welles has not informed them, if, in fact, he knows. However, from other sources it is learned that Communists and various radical elements throughout the island have seized this opportunity to stir up the Cubans into a state of rebellion. There probably is some truth to this belief, for it is known that for many months foreign radicals have filtered into Cuba spreading their doctrines of world-wide revolution.

Meanwhile, the United States is determined not to send troops into the Caribbean. Every question put to officials of the Department of State as to what could cause intervention is answered in various ways, but ever with the idea that the time has not arrived for thoughts like those. Getting information in Washington is like pulling green grass from a cake of ice. The general intimation is that the Government's wisest policy is to remain mum.

Unquestionably, President Roosevelt's desire is that nothing should be said or done which might give to the Latin-American nations the chance to hesitate about making new commercial agreements with this country. European countries have, of late, been actively engaged in circulating anti-American propaganda among the southern republics to the effect that American capital is always followed by marines. It is foolish talk, yet extremely dangerous just at this stage of the game.

Ambassador Welles is doing the best he can to persuade the Cuban President to step aside, if the Cuban people have had enough of the present administration. All this is no particular secret. President Machado in return has called upon his people to rally around him, protect the sovereignty of the Republic, and refuse to allow a foreign nation to interfere with the domestic affairs of the island. At present the only rallying is being done by the army and the police. They have been regularly paid and have no cause to complain so far as money goes. All in all there is little chance of the army deserting the President.

In a nut shell the situation is something like this: President Machado has his soldiers back of him. He can remain in power with them as supporters. Martial law can make Cuba, as some one expressed it, a "veritable monastery." The United States, even if order was restored at the point of the bayonet, would have no right to interfere with what Cuba did. President Machado could remain in office until May, 1935.

Thus far the Opposition has been unable to agree upon any one individual for the Presidency. If a scramble resulted, disorders would ensue, and who would there be to proclaim martial law? Only the United States, and that would mean intervention. If President Machado were to resign there is the chance that some suitable person would be chosen to fill out his unexpired term.

But would that cause the downfall of President Machado's cabinet and would it result in the present Congress going out of office? Both the cabinet and Congress are supporters of the President. If that happened what proof is there that better men would be appointed cabinet officers, and what proof is there that an honest election of members to Congress would follow?

No matter how the present situation is viewed there is a twist that throws the future out of alignment with the peace and prosperity that a majority of the Cuban people are entitled to. Except by persons too violently prejudiced against President Machado, the rational opinion has been to carry him along until his term of office expired, and, meanwhile, frame a new constitution, adjust the economic situation and hope for the best.

Machado Refuses Plan For Leave of Absence During Cuban Crisis

HAVANA, Aug. 9 (AP)—President Machado considered mediators' proposals today that he leave a political scene of bloodshed, strikes, and passive revolution, while his followers raised a cry of nationalism and independence.

"I am and I continue being President of Cuba in the plenitude of all my constitutional prerogatives," said President Machado in reply to a formula presented to him by the United States Ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles, acting for a commission seeking to settle political differences.

But Mr. Welles said mediation was not ended, even though the President was reported as having told his Liberal Party leaders that he would not ask Congress for a leave of absence, deemed necessary by the mediators for reestablishing peace.

In the face of a chaotic condition induced by a general strike and the resulting food shortage, furthermore, the House of Representatives was scheduled to meet at 6 p. m. to consider a resolution by Señor Salvador Garcia Ramos, a Liberal, condemning Mr. Welles' consultations about peace with government and opposition representatives as prejudicial to Cuban autonomy and asking Latin-American nations to support Cuba's ideal of independence.

Many Liberal leaders were frank in saying President Machado's rejection of the peace plan might invite American intervention.

Meanwhile, the Government announced it had granted labor's demands and the backbone of the widespread strike which for days has tied up transportation and many other industries would be broken today.

It was learned on reliable authority, however, that the central strike committee was informed by delegates from various unions they would not consent to return to work while constitutional guarantees of freedom remained suspended.

Patrols of policemen and guards were continued today, after the withdrawal of soldiers, as the death toll from violent acts continued to mount. Two policemen were killed and two others were wounded here last night in gunfire from an unidentified automobile.

Cuban Secretary Doubts 'Demand' on Machado

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 9 (AP)—Gen. Orestes Ferrera, Cuban Secretary of State, today termed "impossible" reports that the American Ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles, had told President Machado he must ask the Mexican Congress for a leave of absence so that the troubled political situation might be settled.

General Ferrera, returning home after attending the World Economic Conference in London, changed from train to plane here en route to Havana.

"It would be an odd piece of diplomacy for the Ambassador of any country to approach the President or ruler of the country to which he was accredited and make such demands," the Cuban State Secretary asserted.

"This manner of diplomacy is not in style any more," he added, laughingly. "However, mediation can succeed if properly handled and with some outside party—such as the American ambassador — acting as the mediator.

"Let Cuba alone—let her work out her own solution of her internal problems," he insisted.

Cuban Envoy in Spain Returning to Havana

MADRID, Aug. 9 (AP)—Señor Mario Garcia Kohly announced his resignation today as Cuban Ambassador to Spain and said he would leave in a few days for Cuba to help solve the present crisis.

His son, Señor Mario Garcia Kohly Jr., said in an interview on behalf of his father that the elder Kohly "for several years has fought for a reform of the Cuban constitution and has been offered the leadership of Opposition groups several times."

The newspaper El Liberal said Señor Garcia Kohly would be acceptable as a candidate for the Cuban Presidency and pointed out that he merited the good will of Spain because he negotiated a commercial treaty between Spain and Cuba because after living in Spain for 20 years he has countless friends here.

Lehman to Take Firm Steps to End Milk Strike Riots

Urges Appointing of More Sheriffs and Summons Special Juries

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today ordered the summoning of special grand juries and the appointment of unlimited numbers of deputy sheriffs to quell milk strike rioting in New York State.

The order for the convening of the special grand juries, if necessary, was contained in a telegram sent to the district attorneys of all counties in the State, supplementing the Governor's order of yesterday calling upon the county prosecutors to bring about arrests for strike violence.

Appointment of an unlimited number of deputy sheriffs was directed by the Governor in a message to the New York Legislature. He asked the lawmakers to amend whatever statutes prohibit the appointment of extra deputies. After the Governor ordered the sheriffs of the various counties several days ago to appoint as many deputies as they needed to meet the strike situation, some of them replied that they had no legal right to appoint extra deputies. The Governor asked the Legislature to give them that right.

Trucks Riddled by Shot

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP) —Six milk trucks described as "bullet-riddled," arrived here after running a gauntlet of gunfire at Camden this morning. They are owned by Mr. Charles Braverman of Theresa who, with other drivers, was returning the empty cars after delivering milk in New York City.

The gunmen, the drivers said, lay like soldiers in roadside ditches, opening fire as the trucks roared by. No troopers were accompanying the trucks, Mr. Braverman said.

The trucks had been used to ship Hygienic Dairy milk. The Hygienic, it was announced here, will begin shipping milk out of this area to New York by train today, thus avoiding the necessity of sending trucks through the heart of the milk strike area.

Police Guard Milk Wagons

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP) —Four hundred cans of milk from Wisconsin arrived here by train today and were hauled to a dairy under heavy police guard.

It was revealed that milk has been coming into this city from Wisconsin and Ohio for several days since a milk famine was threatened. Schenectady dealers made their house deliveries late today under heavy police guard, due to threats Chief of Police William H. Funston said had been made against retail deliveries.

Skim Milk Hearing Held

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP) — A hearing on the marketing agreement for dry skim milk was held yesterday by farm administration officials with indications that there was little opposition to the proposed tentative compact. The agreement was put forward by the American Dry Skim Milk Institute and allied interests. One of its previous provisions would set up a governing council with a managing agent under its control. The compact also would provide classifications and price differentials for various quantities of dry skim milk.

Farmers Seek to Oust Ring

POTTSTOWN, Penna., Aug 8 (AP) —About 150 Montgomery County dairy farmers, members of the United Farmers Protective Association of Pennsylvania, yesterday signed petitions urging the Secretary of Agriculture to "remove from office immediately" Dr. Clyde L. King, Milk Administrator under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The farmers also voted to support an impending call for a state-wide milk strike, and denounced as unfair the proposed marketing agreement covering the Philadelphia milk shed.

Princes Spurn Pomp of Office As Glamour of Throne Dims

'Revolution From Above' Allows Scions of Royalty to Enjoy Privileges of Commoners, Such as Motor Racing and Business Fields

By Sisley Huddleston
Special European Correspondence

PARIS—Prince Nicholas of Roumania, who is the brother of the King, distinguished himself the other day in an automobile race in which the best-known champions of the track participated.

Now he announces that it is his intention to fly from Europe to America, probably in company with a Roumanian pilot. Whether he accomplishes this exploit or not, it is certain that he is keenly interested in mechanics. He is interested in no dilettante manner. Every morning he puts on overalls and studies his machines—airplanes and motorcars. In a word, he has renounced the traditional life, sheltered and in some respects idle, of those who are near to the throne.

The Crown Prince of Germany has turned to business and automobilism. It might properly be added, though his situation is altogether different, that the Prince of Wales, who will one day succeed to the British crown, is a fervent user of the airplane; and the other day he arrived at one of his official appointments late and bespattered with mud because he had been obliged to make a forced landing.

Break Away From Custom

In a somewhat different connection, attention has lately been directed on the revolt of a number of European Princes against the former conception of their manner of living. They have voluntarily given up their prospects of ruling, in order to live like the average citizen, free to marry if they please and as they please, to engage in business as they think proper, and to play their part in the world's affairs, not as Princes but as commoners.

Thus Prince Lennart of Sweden, who is in the direct line of succession, decided that he was not interested in being a Prince with all the limitations that his rank implied—though indeed many of those limitations have been shattered of recent years.

He surrendered his title, called himself M. Bernadotte, married a wife who was not of royal blood, and began to earn his living in business.

Then Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, the grandson of the former Kaiser, ignored the law of the Hohenzollerns which had prevailed for centuries. He, too, decided to forget about the possibility of a dynastic restoration—which veritably exists—and married outside the royal ranks. He and his bride are interested in politics, and as she said, "We are thinking of nothing except the realization of the ideals of the new Germany. We are not concerned with the question of monarchy."

The same disregard for tradition has marked the conduct of other scions of German kings. They have openly appeared in the manifestations of the National Socialists, and claim the right to enter politics without consideration of their former dignity, and the aloofness from popular movements which was impressed upon them.

It will be remembered, too, that the Prince of Asturias, the eldest son of former King Alfonso—who incidentally maintains his rights to the Spanish throne—married a Cuban commoner, and in so doing surrendered whatever claims he might have had to rulership. Moreover, he announced, that he would personally occupy himself with the management of the Cuban estates.

These examples, and they could be multiplied, are extremely different in their nature; but they have this in common—that they seem to indicate a revolt against the old idea of kingship, not on the part of the populace, but on the part of the Princes themselves. The glamour of the throne is vanishing, at least for some of those who might hereafter occupy it. In some cases there is merely a reluctance to be victims to excessive care and constant protection. In other cases the crown itself is definitely discarded.

The matter is interesting, not only on its personal side but as denoting the tendency of the times. The French speak of "revolutions from below" and "revolutions from above." It is hardly too much to say that although monarchy is by no means ended—and there are even signs of its revival in Europe—the Princes themselves are demanding a freer life, and are prepared to give up pomp and circumstance in order to take a more active part in ordinary affairs, and to interest themselves in industrial and inventive progress.

Britain Spends £60,000,000 Upon Building Repairs

Stone Decay in Parliament Houses Held Result of Air Pollution

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Air pollution has cost Great Britain nearly £60,000,000 in repairs to damaged buildings during the last 25 years, said Sir Frank Baines, prominent architect, at a recent meeting of the National Smoke Abatement Society in London.

Describing his researches into the decay of the stone work of the House of Parliament in London, Sir Frank said, "The main cause for the condition of this building is definitely atmospheric impurity, although it was rendered vastly more serious owing to primary faults in the stone. The first stone was laid in 1840 and evidences of decay were discovered before the building was completed."

Sir Frank said that during the 10 years' period he had the Houses of Parliament under observation he found the presence of sulphate—which could have been derived only from the attack upon the stone by atmospheric acid—in cracks and fissures as much as 20 inches from the surface.

Crystallization occurring at such depths, he stated, had thrown off great pieces of stone to such an extent that even in a short and rapid summary inquiry into the case, more than 35 tons of such pieces of stone were picked off portions of the building by hand without touch of tool or hammer, while some pieces lifted by crystallization were more than two tons in weight.

Strict Regulations Protested by Civil Aviators in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Voices representing civil aviation and especially private pilots in Great Britain have been heard here demanding greater freedom from governmental leading strings. The reply of the Air Ministry is the recent appointment of an independent committee to consider regulations governing private flying and to what extent control at present exercised by the Air Ministry may be relaxed.

Strict control was imposed on civil aviation by the Aerial Navigation Act of 1920, though a few years later some latitude was given to approved aircraft manufacturers who were allowed to take over the inspection of aircraft for the granting of certificates of airworthiness. But the private flier—and it is claimed that Great Britain has more of them than any other country—is now feeling his wings and chafing at the regulations which restrict his activities. The number of flying clubs also has greatly increased, and most of their flying members are said to be potential owners as soon as prices of planes come within their means.

On the other hand, it is realized that in the interests of the general public, which demands protection and safety from indiscriminate flying, there must not be too sudden a relaxing of regulations. The balance to be struck between the manufacturer, the private owner, and the man in the street is the delicate problem which the newly formed committee faces.

Guns to Protect Trucks

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)— Machine guns will protect milk trucks against New York State's striking dairymen if authorities approve the recommendation made today by Capt. Stephen McGrath of Troop D, state police.

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Rural Women of 27 Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm, Sweden

"COUNTRY women have only one problem," said Mrs. Alfred Watt, founder of the Women's Institute movement, in talking with a friend during the international conference of rural women which met here during the last days of June.

She meant that, unlike the women of the towns, whose interests vary from district to district and from country to country, rural women all over the world share similar interests and are therefore more readily able than towns women to understand each other even when language and distance divide them.

"Every country woman is familiar with the problem raised by weather, by markets, by difficulties in regard to the education of their children, by the too frequent sense of loneliness and isolation which claims to descend upon them," said Mrs. Watt, "therefore the need for a drawing together . . ."

When the country women "drew together" at Stockholm, the delegates—who numbered something not far short of 200—were representative of 27 countries. The conference was the third of its kind (the first having been held in London in 1929; the second in Vienna in the following year) and it made big decisions.

In future, the growing young organization will drop its somewhat clumsy title of Liaison Committee of Rural Women's and Homemakers' Organizations and will be known as The Associated Country Women of the World—a title which, it is felt, will be appropriate not only to rural workers but to all those who live the life of the countryside.

Printed in English

In future, the buff-colored monthly bulletin of the organization which has hitherto been circulated in three languages, will be circulated only in one, since, during the conference, it was discovered that so many of its readers understand English that duplication in any other language is unnecessary—a fact which will enable the publication to be run at a profit.

In future, eight presidents will be elected to the central committee in London, each of whom will represent a different part of the world. Between 20 and 30 countries will hold seats on the committee, and each appointed representative will have power to nominate a substitute in case she is unable to attend the necessary meetings. Meetings will be held every month in London, and from these, minutes will be sent not only to committee members but to every substitute, in order that all may be kept in touch with the work that is going forward."

Internal policy was not, however, the only matter to be discussed during the conference.

From South Africa came the suggestion that more attention should be paid to things of agricultural interest in the education of children—attention which could be given, it was pointed out, both by states and by voluntary organizations.

A proposal was brought forward by the Netherlands for a system of international exchange of the daughters of rural households for the purpose of the widening of education and the strengthening of international friendships.

Sweden urged the necessity for good leadership among country women and pressed for the organized training of those who appeared suitable for such work. Germany asked for a better understanding of marketing and of markets. England and Norway promoted, between them, a discussion on the "art of living," showing how the women of country districts, by very reason of the opportunities which belong to them as apart from the women of the towns, may make their contribution to national progress.

Mrs. Alfred Watt, who was elected as chairman of the new association, dealt especially with questions relating to propaganda and publicity. It is important for the modern, she said, to realize the essential value to herself and her movement, of a judicious contact with the press. Women, she said, should be broad-minded in regard to misstatements inadvertently made by reporters, and generous as regards the material appearing on "women's pages."

Do not despise the articles which deal only with fashions and food, she advised. Deeper questions in regard to the women's movement may often be more acceptable, but everything must have its place in appealing to a wide public. The wise course in all cases, is, said Mrs. Watt, to be "in" with the makers of publicity.

I. C. W. Meet Also

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm, Sweden

MATTERS to be discussed at the triennial meeting of the International Council of Women, which will take place in Paris during the early summer of 1934, were agreed upon at the meeting at the Borgarskola in Stockholm, held June 26-July 6.

The executive and standing committees of the council examined the proposed subjects submitted by national member councils and sent forward those which appeared to offer a profitable basis for discussion. Problems connected with broadcasting and the cinema will hold an important place in the Paris meeting. No less a place will, at the request of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, be given to consideration of the repercussions produced by the world economic situation in the wage-earning life of women workers.

At the request of Sweden, the need for a more comprehensive training of children in international understanding will be discussed.

Child Welfare

From the standing committee on child welfare has come the suggestion that "it might be useful to inquire into the conflicting methods of treatment that may possibly arise between the various laws concerning children in one and the same country; and also to consider which laws are in conflict with the principle of the children's charter, as it is hoped that such an investigation may open the way to the unification of an international code for children." The committee presses national member councils, moreover, to "urge upon their respective governments legislation to forbid the entry of children or adolescents into bars or public houses, even if accompanied by their parents, or to purchase alcoholic drinks."

The Netherlands has proposed that the Council "make an all-round investigation regarding women's and children's prisons, houses of detention, police stations, and the way in which women and children who are charged with an offense or a crime are treated in the various countries."

Women Police

Great Britain has put forward a proposal that a comprehensive register shall be compiled by the Council containing statistics and information relative to women police.

Consideration of measures which would prevent the destruction of sea birds and of fish by oil discharged from ships has been urged by Great Britain, and to this they have added a request for an examination of the outcome of the International Diplomatic Conference convened by the League of Nations for the purpose of concluding a convention in regard to the international traffic in live animals.

Norway and the Netherlands have asked that the question of the protection of animals generally be included in the work of the Council.

It was the intention of the Executive that, during the Stockholm meeting, no resolutions should be passed—discussion focussing merely upon the work which will be done next year in Paris. Owing, however, to special urgency, this rule was broken in two instances, and resolutions were carried and dispatched to the London Economic Conference urging its members to "use their utmost efforts toward the removal of restrictions in international trade and intercourse, recognizing that the necessary program of economic disarmament involves drastic modification of national economic policies"; and to all member National Councils, urging them, before 1936 (when The Hague Nationality Convention, if previously put into force, can be revised) to "press forward a law in their own countries to give married women the same right to choose their nationality as the men have, and in this way prepare the way for an international agreement based on this equality principle."

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor. Lower—By Nils Svenason, Stockholm

Sections of the International Conference of Rural Women Which Was Held Recently in Stockholm. Above—The Northern Housewives' Committee. Below—A Glimpse of Some of the Delegates From 27 Countries Who Attended the Meetings.

Habits to Start the First Week

The Baby's First Year—2

In response to many requests and to what seems to be a recognized need, we are printing on the five Wednesdays in August a series of practical articles on the care and feeding of infants from birth to the end of their first year. These articles are written by a nurse who has made special study of the problems faced by the many young mothers with whom she has come in contact in her professional work.

By IDA B. CLARK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF ALL those in contact with small babies practiced the Golden Rule, there would not be so many with a clouded look in the eyes and a stubborn expression about the mouth. This expression is typical of the baby who is governed by the sense of a strong human will. It should be a joyful task to care for these little people and whatever you give out, you will receive in return for they are little mirrors. You are starting their life, give them the highest ideals. Make each day count in bringing out order, regularity, promptness of action and above all else alertness. This work well done in infancy aids much in the government in later years.

This is a period of adjustment for the new baby. Its habits of eating, sleeping and breathing are radically different and all its organs must learn to function, so have much patience. After the baby has had its oil-bath and been left for a half-hour in a warm place, the first bath may be given.

The First Bath

In a nice warm room, put to warm a dress, a muslin and a flannel gertrude, a rubber triangle, a diaper with a linen square inside, a shirt, a straight band and a pair of bootees. On a table conveniently near, assemble medium and small safety-pins, a box of Squibb's Toilet Powder, gauze dressings for the navel, soap, comb, a small dish of olive oil set in a pan of hot water, a jar containing small pieces of absorbent cotton, a soft face-cloth and towel, a large soft bath-towel, a wrapping blanket and outside blanket. Should there be a bathinette available, set it in a convenient proximity to the other things and prepare the water in the tub, making it a temperature of 95 degrees. If you do not have a bath thermometer, test the water

The Christian Science Monitor

It Is Never Too Soon for a Baby and His Daddy to Begin Their Friendship.

by dipping in the elbow, just before you are ready to put the baby in. The dressing-table of the bathinette should have a rubber cloth pinned securely in place with safety-pins and over this a large towel fastened in the same way. If there is not a bathinette, use a table covered with a blanket and towel unless you prefer to bathe the baby in your lap. Have a basin of hot water on the table near the bathinette.

Place the baby—still in its receiving blanket—on the dressing-table and proceed to wash its eyes and mouth, using small pieces of cotton dipped in clear water. Wash the head, face and ears with soapy water—not using too much soap—and when they are dried, comb the hair in the wrong direction until it is clean. With the hand wet in the soapy water, rub the baby all over, paying especial attention to all the creases of the body. Take the baby on the left arm, slip back the dressing-table, remove its blanket and slowly slide the baby into the water. Give it a good wash in the clear water, lift it out and drop it in a warm bath-towel. Slipping back the dressing-table, lay the baby upon it, pat it dry with the soft towel and rub it well with olive-oil.

This is the only tub-bath given until the navel is healed, a sponge-bath being given each day instead.

Keeping the baby well-covered, powder the cord, slip a gauze dressing which has a hole cut in the center over the cord, apply more powder, fold the dressing about the cord and turning it to the left side cover with another gauze dressing. To hold these dressings in place, put on the straight band and pin it securely with small safety-pins. Put on the warm clothing followed by the wrapping blanket and over this the outside blanket.

After the parents and family have seen the baby, give it all the warm water it will drink from the bottle. When it has finished, put it up on your shoulder and pat it gently for a few minutes so as to allow the water to adjust itself and put it down in its bed, laying it on its right side. Remove the outside blanket and cover warmly. Use a pillow for a few days under the head to prevent the habit of regurgitating the food when it is laid down. For the first two weeks the room should be at an equable temperature of 80 degrees. If the baby is warm and comfortable, it will sleep about six hours. Lay it down on the right side for three days then begin alternating sides.

Train Habits of Neatness

When they are good strong babies—which they usually are—we begin at once to train them to habits of neatness. As soon as the baby awakens, it is taken up and put on the chamber, which is held in the lap; the baby is placed in a reclining position on it, covered with a blanket and given a drink of warm water from the bottle. Tell the child what you wish it to do and the result is usually most satisfactory. When it has finished, remember to give the words of praise which show the child that it has done right. If this is done each time before the baby is fed, the work will be well established by the tenth day and the baby will love it, as it is a very restful position for it. Moreover, it awakens the child so well that it takes a good feeding before going back to sleep.

Feeding

When this is done, take the baby to its mother; adjust its position until it takes hold of the nipple, watch that it nurses steadily for three minutes and then take it away. Pat it as directed and put it to bed again. There seems to be quite a difference in babies as to when they begin to manifest hunger; some are uneasy at eight hours, others will go 20. Do not wait too long before feeding them.

Until the milk supply comes, which is between the third and fifth day, allow the baby to nurse for three minutes at the breast each time, and if it still continues to be hungry, give it a feeding of dried milk. Dryco is good. Begin with

1 level teaspoon Dryco.
½ teaspoon sugar.
2 ounces hot water.

Follow the directions on the can for mixing, increase the amount of Dryco ½ teaspoon each day and the water 1 teaspoon. Give the baby all it wants as it will only take what it needs.

The first two days the baby is on a four-hour schedule, but with the coming of the milk on the third day it is put on a three-hour and allowed to nurse for ten minutes. The mother usually decides what hours will work in best with her household duties. Feed the baby right on schedule from 6 a. m. until 11 p. m., and endeavor to have it go from 11 p. m. to 5 a. m. without eating. If it wakens, turn it over and give it a drink of water without taking it out of its bed. It may cry for a few minutes but it will soon drop off to sleep. If the temperature of the room remains the same both night and day, the baby is more apt to sleep all night without waking.

About the length of time between the feedings, there seems to be a difference of opinion. Many have started on a four-hour schedule and at the end of three weeks had to drop back to a three-hour period. Few babies thrive on a four-hour period, so it would seem better to start with a three-hour and as rapidly as it seems wise work up to four hours. This would give an opportunity to establish the habit of sound sleeping, a longer period of sleep at night and not so large a demand for food until the capacity has been sufficiently increased.

If there are any questions on this particular subject of baby care, please address the editor of this page.

Know Your Government

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE an informed citizenry is the important factor in the accomplishment of any project of public moment President Roosevelt has occasionally entered the living rooms of the country, through the medium of the radio, and has sat down for a friendly chat. These visits in the homes of the land, on the part of the Chief Executive, have done more to establish confidence in his program than could many other methods which he might have pursued. He has become real and personal to many of us, so that we wish to say to him, "Sit deep and come often. You're one of the folks."

During these visits mother and the daughters of the family have listened just as eagerly as have father and the sons. They have enjoyed the subsequent discussions which have, in many cases, followed the President's talks. It would be interesting to know how many times the radio has been turned off after the talks for the purpose of discussing their import. Probably this has occurred in more instances than those in which it has been allowed to give another program the opportunity of effacing that first splendid enthusiasm which most people must have experienced upon the conclusion of President Roosevelt's talks.

* * *

Women will wish to follow this fresh insight into public affairs with some quiet study during the remaining days of the summer.

Last January the department of efficiency in goervnment of the National League of Women Voters issued some pamphlets which are as pertinent to public questions as they were earlier in the year. Two of these, prepared by Dorothy Leonard Judd, are called "Constructive Economy in Local Government," and "Budget Making and Administration."

One of the simple problems which Miss Judd suggests is to take one-twelfth of your city tax bill (as if you paid taxes by the month) and compare it with your monthly gas, electricity and telephone bills, or, if you prefer, add the public utilities bills for one year and compare the total amount with your annual taxes.

Then list the services represented in taxes in a parallel column with the utilities services. From these comparisons determine whether the cost of your city government services is comparatively high or comparatively low.

* * *

The process of listing services which are received from taxes is often an enlightening and comforting one. We are prone to consider taxes as a levy placed on home ownership or other property, and forget the many expensive services that are included, such as fire protection, police service, care of streets, collection of trash, ashes and garbage, and all the taken-for-granted conveniences that makes our lives comfortable.

Miss Judd's pamphlets are filled with definite suggestions for simplifying a study of municipal affairs. A bibliography is included in each pamphlet. They may be procured by addressing National League of Women Voters, 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. "Budget Making and Administration" is 15 cents and "Constructive Economy in Local Government" is 10 cents.

* * *

The national program of work for the American Home Economics Association follows the same general lines as that outlined by other organizations that are coöperating with the President in his efforts for better conditions. This organization gives as the first item in its program "Acceptance by members of their proper responsibility for studying and aiding in the maintenance of adequate standards of living under present economic conditions, with emphasis on education as a means to the wise use of resources."

Shoes for the Business Woman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS WELL known that economy does not consist in buying "cheap" but in buying merchandise of good quality and then in taking care of one's possessions. The last point cannot be too strongly emphasized to the woman who must live on a budget. Perhaps to no part of a woman's wardrobe is this more applicable than to shoes. Quality shoes look better, fit better, keep their shape longer, and give the wearer more all-round satisfaction than inferior grade shoes. In the end, therefore, they are more economical. A good shoe, however, deserves decent treatment.

Shoe Trees an Accessory

Some shoe experts (not particularly those who are engaged in retailing shoes) strongly advise the business woman, who wears the same shoes all day, often into the evening hours, to have alternate pairs of shoes, so that a shoe worn on Monday, need not be put on again until Wednesday. This day of rest adds greatly to the wear and appearance of the shoe and also to the comfort it gives the possessor. Two alternating pairs of shoes will probably more than outwear three pairs of shoes worn successively. It is further advisable to buy these "alternates" from the same last when possible. For instance, a pair of suede and a pair of reptile or kid would make a good choice for the coming season. These should be of the same general tone since keeping to a single color scheme in a season is economy, as most women have learned.

Shoe trees are a very important accessory if one wishes to do the best she can for her shoes. Before setting the "Monday" shoes away for their day of rest, shoe trees should be slipped into them, and they should be placed near an open window to dry thoroughly. Then they should be brushed and a good shoe cream applied before they are put on the shoe rack in the closet. Shoe bags and fancy shoe boxes are very feminine and attractive for the closet or boudoir, but racks which allow a free circulaton of air are better for the shoes. No woman can expect to get the value out of her quality shoes if she allows them to knock around cluttering up the closet floor.

"Keep your shoes in repair," is another rule dictated by economy. A man who is closely connected with the shoe business said recently that he had trained his wife to be as vigilant about her shoe needs as about her car tires. At the first sign of wear she takes them to a first-class repair shop, where the heels are straightened, toe clips adjusted, straps replaced and any other needed rapair made. The result is not only a closet with a rack of shoes all ready for business at a moment's notice but splendid value received for the money expended from the shoe budget.

Dyes and Dressings

Suedes will be high style again this season, say the shoe style experts, so that most women will want to include at least one pair of these in their wardrobes. Hitherto suedes, because of the difficulty of their upkeep, have been really an expensive item for the woman who wishes to economize. She has partially solved this problem by selecting models which have tips, boxings and other trim of reptile or calf, which protect the parts which get the greatest wear. However, manufacturers of shoe dyes and dressings are constantly at work in an effort to bring their products to perfection. This year the general report is that these are now much superior to the old dyes and dressings. Manufacturers claim that the new dressings and dyes will not rub off on one's clothes and furniture.

A cleaner which contains several different kinds of ingredients and which will, therefore, remove spots of various types, is handy for the woman who likes colored shoes. There is also on the market a tube cream which has a screw top which cannot fall off and be lost, and which, therefore, keeps the cream in good condition. It is especially convenient for the traveler. For the very fastidious woman a shoe cream is now put up in attractive little squatty jars which are decorative on the bathroom shelf. They come in several different colors, all with black tops.

Women who have been wearing white shoes, belts and bags this summer can have them satisfactorily dyed for winter use. There is a black fabric dye put up in small bottles for convenient use with which one can dye white fabric shoes and accessories at home. But it is usually more satisfactory to have experts dye leather goods and colored fabrics. Dyes are now on the market which, it is claimed, will not rub off. The business woman who wears very conservative shoes in general will probably enjoy gay bits for home wear and for special occasions. It is now possible at some of the best equipped repair shops to have the color entirely removed from a leather shoe and to have it redyed any desired color. This gives the economical woman an opportunity to venture out a little further into the purchase of colored shoes.

The Christian Science Monitor—Ewing Galloway

Talk to the Baby From the First. Make Each Day Count In Bringing Out Order, Regularity, Promptness of Action and, Above All Else, Alertness.

For the Recipe File

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Air Cake

Beat for five minutes
4 egg yolks and
⅔ cup cold water. Add
1¼ cups sugar, and beat four minutes. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla and
1⅓ cups cake flour and beat four minutes. Beat together
whites of 4 eggs and
pinch of salt, until stiff, and fold into other mixture. Bake in an ungreased angel food tin 320 degrees Fah. for one hour.

Cottage Cheese Pie

Make pastry shell using any favorite recipe and place in pie plate or tin. Put
1 carton or 1 pound cream cottage cheese through medium sieve, and add
½ cup sugar
3 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, and mix well. Add
1 cup cream and
1 cup milk. Pour liquid into unbaked pastry shell and sprinkle over top with
Nutmeg or cinnamon. Bake in oven (425 deg. Fah.) for 15 minutes and reduce to 325 deg. Fah. for 25 minutes or until filling is firm.

Oatmeal Cookies

Grind oatmeal through coarsest knife of food chopper. Cream
1 cup shortening and
2 cups light brown sugar. Beat
1 egg and add. Then add
2 cups flour and
1 teaspoon soda. Add
½ cup chopped walnut meats
⅓ cup coconut
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon cinnamon and
2 cups oatmeal measured after grinding. This will make a stiff dough that will need to be worked with the hands. Make into balls the size of a walnut and flatten down in the tin with the fingers—or the dough may be made into a roll and let stand a few hours and cut off in slices. Bake in a slow oven 10 to 12 minutes.

Fashion Nuggets

The early fall styles have interesting feminine touches. The necklines are high; the shoulder trim shows preference for a heightened line rather than extended, and while the garments are tailored, there is a fullness in the sleeve, a soft belt line, or a trim which softens an erstwhile severely tailored frock.

* * *

The skirt lengths remain about the same. For evening wear, floor length; dressy and late afternoon, from eight inches to ankle length; street, 10 inches; and for sports, a growing tendency to a 10-inch length.

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The Home Forum

Tho: Nashe, Iournaliste

THERE is "literature," we are told, and there is "journalism." Literature lasts, but journalism, like the grass of the field, today is and tomorrow is cast into the oven. Yet one has doubts. Much literature appears to "last" only in the sense that it leads a long but lonely existence on the upper shelves of libraries and enjoys a modest fame among people who have not read it, while certain achievements of journalism have, centuries later, the same zest and pungency and descriptive value that they had when hot from the press.

We think of the Elizabethan age as the age of Shakespeare, Spenser, Marlowe, Bacon and Donne, and rightly so. Yet it is no less the age of Greene, Nashe, Dekker, men who rose at times to "literature" but who are particularly notable for their varied and fascinating achievements in journalism—or its Elizabethan equivalent, pamphleteering. They were University men, for the most part, who came to London and became hack writers and brawled and rioted with the sons of shoemakers and country shopkeepers and finally passed from the scene repentant and poverty-stricken. Virginia Woolf, with her usual wit and dexterity, has captured the type perfectly in the imaginary figure of Nick Green in *Orlando;* impecunious, audacious, making "copy" of every experience that befalls him, Nick embodies the characteristics which astound and enchant us in such an actual figure as Thomas Nashe.

Nashe's robust talents were first engaged in the pamphlet warfare known as the "Martin Mar-prelate controversy," in which religious discussion was brought down from the level of learned theologians to the level of the man in the street, the vituperation and occasional ribaldry of the pamphlets serving as a sauce to the more meaty religious issues. Later he struck his individual note in *Pierce Pennilesse,* a heterogeneous, rollicking work which included, among other things, a treatise on demonology. Under his satirical pen Elizabethan London springs to life. We read of the merchant's wife who was "so finicall in her speach, as though she spake nothing but what shee had first sewd over in her Samplers," and of the judge who "sweares by nothing but by Saint Tyborne, and makes Newgate a Nowne ,Substantive whereto all his words are but Adiectives." With a few deft words Nashe can put before us a living personage plucked from the London streets: "If I were to paint Sloth," he writes, "I would draw it like a Stationer that I knowe, with his thumb under his girdle, who if a man come to his stall and aske him for a booke, never stirs his head, but stands stone still and speakes not a word: onely with his little finger points backwards to his boy, who must be his interpreter."

Even better are the pamphlets in which he carried on his public quarrel with the well-meaning but pedantic Gabriel Harvey of Saffron-Walden. Nashe was never bitter; his active dislike never got the better of his sense of the ludicrous. Calmly assuming a vast superiority, he gazed down from his lofty height on his poor, wriggling victim and shook not with vituperative scorn but with thunderous laughter. When he called Gabriel a "fanaticall Phobetor, geremumble, tifieriwhisco, or what you will," he was indirectly confessing the huge enjoyment which he found in that sort of thing. And as we read on, it gradually dawns on us that much of this controversy proceeded from a realization of what was good copy. Nashe was always on the edge of dire poverty; the success of *Pierce Pennilesse* had shown the potential value of his satirical vein; Harvey and his brother were in some ways ridiculous, in their attitude toward his work obnoxious; and our young journalist was not the one to turn down an opportunity to serve many ends by thus pursuing and enlarging upon the quarrel.

* * *

Always we see him using his quarrel as the starting point for his strange excursions of imagination and colorful orgies of words. If he is something of a journalist, he is also something of a poet. It may be Gabriel's hexameters which first excite his ridicule, but he has forgotten the sage of Saffron-Walden when he writes: "The Hexamiter verse I graunt to be a Gentleman of an auncient house (so is many an english begger), yet this Clyme of ours hee cannot thrive in; our speech is too scroggy for him to set his plough in: hee goes twitching and hopping in our language like a man running upon quagmiers, up the hill in one Syllable, and down the dale in another, retaining no part of that stately smooth gate, which he vaunts himselfe with amongst the Greeks and Latins."

His irrepressible sense of the absurd gives a piquant touch even to his references to himself, as where he refutes the charge that he has borrowed his style from *Euphues:* "This I will proudly boast . . . that the vaine which I have, . . . is of my owne begetting, and cals no man father in England but my selfe, neyther Euphues, nor Tarlton, nor Greene. . . . Euphues I read when I was a little ape in Cambridge, and then I thought it was Ipse ille: it may be excellent good still, for ought I know, for I lookt not on it this ten yeare: but to imitate it I abhorre."

And he is right in his opinion. His vivid colloquial style at its best attains distinction through sheer forcefulness, but it is quite unliterary. It is the language of the streets brilliantly heightened by the rapidity of his thought and the color and concreteness of his perceptions. It is the language of a popular writer keenly aware of what he has to say, and so much a master of his idiom that he can indulge his exuberant ingenuity without hurt to the racy movement of his style. Behind the torrential, Rabelaisian poetry of his words are the ideals of the journalist.

* * *

An enforced visit to Yarmouth to escape the rigors of the Fleet prison was productive of his last work *Lenten Stuffe.* In a modern newspaper this might be classified as a feature story—a description of Yarmouth, its government, history, fishing industry, etc., with a special treatment of the red herring for which it is famous. From the very start, however, it has a vigor and fantastic humor which shows clearly that it is more than mere hack work. There is nothing dry about his description of the town's beginnings, as where he says of the sands on which it is built that "the Northerne winde was the clanging trumpetter, who, with the terrible blast of his throate, in one yeallow heape or plumpe, clustred or congested them togither."

But it is not until he starts on the red herring that the journalist completely eschews his formal purpose and bursts out into a great mock heroic prose poem, full of gusto and daring. Jumping on the back of his own Solyman Herring, he sails far out from the workaday world of London and Yarmouth into a mad, nonsensical, legendary world where his satire can riot at will like the waves and the wind and the "Lepantalike, hoast of unfatigable fludbickerers and foame-curbers." No comparison is too extravagant, no image too inflated for his humor. Why celebrate that hussy, Helen, who only drew a thousand ships to Troy, when our "dappert Piemont Huldrick Herring" draws many more barks than that to Yarmouth Bay? Cleopatra, Midas, Jupiter, Hero, Leander—creatures of fable all of them, a golden, glittering fable which does not disguise at all the real hero, the glorious, gilded herring. How it was smoked, how it was canonized, why it was chosen king of fish, what a "hot stirring meat" it is—this and much more bubbles from Nashe's effortless pen. Let any son of a goose-quill beware of sneering at him for writing of the herring, for he will undertake to prove that the rascal's father, grandfather and great grandfather were "scullions dishwash" in comparison with the "puissant red herring, the golden Hesperides red herring, the Meonian red herring, the red herring of red Herrings Hall." After which lyrical tribute he draws to a swift conclusion: "Saint George for England, and the red Herring for Yarmouth."

With that toast Nashe disappears from history; nothing more is known of him; his ultimate fate is lost in oblivion. But, journalist that he was, he still lives in the warm affections of those who are fortunate enough to have read him.

ROBERT PEEL.

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The Second Lord Baltimore, Founder of Maryland: From a Painting by Gerard Soest. From the Eden Collection

IT WILL be exactly three hundred years ago next November since a body of colonists sailed in two ships from England to make a settlement in Maryland. This expedition was equipped and organized by Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore (1606-1675), to whose father—then Sir George Calvert—the province had been given by King Charles I. The original charter of Maryland—so called after Queen (Henrietta) Maria—constituted the first proprietary government in America. It made Lord Baltimore absolute proprietor of the province, with power of life and death, power to make laws, coin money and raise an army. All the Baron and his heirs had to do in return was to pay a yearly tribute of two Indian arrows and a fifth part of any precious metal mined to the King of England.

The charter is dated 1632, but it was not till the November of the following year that the Proprietor was able to take active steps toward the founding of the third of the English-speaking colonies. The city of Baltimore derives its name from this statesmanlike nobleman, and the Calvert arms are used to this day as the arms of Maryland.

This portrait of Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, was seen in London during the present summer when the family portraits belonging to Sir Timothy Calvert Eden, Bart., were sold at Sotheby's. A series of portraits of the Lords Baltimore of Maryland came into the possession of the Eden family through the marriage of Caroline Calvert, sister of the last Lord Baltimore, to Sir Robert Eden. Robert Eden himself was the last British Governor of Maryland, and was created a baronet in 1776. It is of interest to recall that one of his direct descendants was Sir William Eden, whose dispute with Whistler over the ownership of a portrait is a matter of art-history recorded by the witty painter in his slim volume, "The Baronet and the Butterfly."

Gerard Soest was a Westphalian painter who came to England about 1656 and soon acquired a considerable reputation. There is no finer example of his portraiture—based on a fusion of the styles of Ter Borch and Van Dyck—than this painting of the second Lord Baltimore. The child in the painting is said to be Charles Calvert, subsequently third Lord Baltimore who, appointed Governor by his father, was the first Proprietor to reside in Maryland. But there is some difficulty about this identification, since Charles Calvert was born in 1630. Therefore either the picture—though signed "G. Soest"—must be the work of an earlier artist, or more probably the child is not Charles Calvert.

More easily identified is the map toward which the child is pointing. This is lettered "Noua Terrae Mariæ tabula" and is very carefully executed. With a magnifying glass we can easily make out many well-known Maryland localities, for example, "che Sapeack bay," "Patowmeck flu," and "Delaware Bay."

In his "History of Maryland," Andrews pays the highest tribute to the character of the second Lord Baltimore, "a man who was great among the great men of the greatest epoch in English history. . . . In time," he continues, "it will be generally recognized that the pioneer outstanding builders of American institutions were Sir Edwin Sandys and Cecil, Lord Baltimore, the one as the first to provide for local self-government . . . the other as the first to put into active practice the principle of religious freedom."

Kelp-Making

A stormy sea on the rugged coasts of the Hebridean Isles is a grand and awe-inspiring sight. Far, far away, beneath a lowering sky, the white horses of the Atlantic advance, plunging and foaming under the goad of the tempest. In rearing columns they charge the shore, the spray, flying from their onslaught, the shingle scattering beneath the stampeding of their hoofs. Again and again they mass their forces, only to be defeated each time by the unresisting yet unyielding land.

To the islanders storms are of no great interest, except as they may affect their daily routine. Often they bring profit, for soon after the tumult has abated men and women may be seen along the littered shore collecting bundles of seaweed to be made into kelp.

Kelp-making is an industry still flourishing, though to a lesser extent than formerly, among the Hebridean Islands. The name kelp in Gaelic is *lnath feamnach,* meaning "ashes of seaweed," which is exactly what it is. *Slat mhara,* or "seatangle," the red wrack thrown upon the shore after a storm, is gathered among the boulders and pools, heaped into carts, or carried in bundles, and taken to where it can be hung over low stone dikes to dry. This drying process depends entirely on the weather, and naturally the summer harvest is more easily disposed of than that of other seasons. It is important that the weed should not be exposed too much to rain, as otherwise much of the chemical content for which it is required would be lost.

When it is dry enough, the tangle is spread on large flat stones in the center of a fire and burned to powdery ash. This ash is then collected into sacks and kept stored away till it can be sent to the mainland, where it is bought by factories for its valuable properties of potash and iodine.

For a long time kelp was the main source of potash, so much used in agriculture for fertilising purposes; but, since other means have been found of supplying this product, kelp is now harvested chiefly for its iodine content alone. The islanders themselves, however, use it on their crops as a fertilizer, together with other sea ware which helps to enrich the poor soil of most of these rocky isles.

Stray Kitten

An unimportant
Fragile kitten,
Hiding in refuge
Under a sack,
Timidly steals
To inspect my finger,
Purrs with contentment
And rolls on its back.
Gazes at me
With a questioning wonder—
Am I a friend
In this world of fears
Or just an acquaintance
Who, on passing,
Likes the velvety touch
Of a kitten's ears?

DONALD PAGE.

Box-Office Logic

Having seen the play I presented myself at the box-office the next morning. "I have come for my one-and-tenpence," I said. "If you can give me two shillings I have two pennies change."

The attendant looked at me blankly.

"But what one-and-tenpence?" he asked.

"The money you owe me on two stalls I bought yesterday," I said. "You remember me buying them?"

He remembered.

"Well," I said, "you owe me elevenpence each—one-and-tenpence the two. I have twopence if you can give me two shillings."

He asked me to explain.

"It's very simple," I said. "I was in the theatre well before the time your advertisements told me to be—8.30. In fact I always am; I am a believer in punctuality, even though it makes me very lonely. The curtain did not rise at 8.30, as you probably know; it was five minutes late; but I am not at the moment complaining of that, although of course it is wrong. My complaint is of the people who were coming in for ten minutes after, and of the disturbance they made which caused us to miss the significance of what was happening on the stage. You can't follow a plot when your feet are being trodden on, can you?"

He made no reply.

"Can you?"

He was the perfect watchful official who has been asked to refund.

"Anyway, I can't," I said; "and as the stalls that were sold to me were for a whole and unimpaired performance, and therefore your part of the contract wasn't fulfilled, I want a just rebate."

"What contract?" he asked.

"The sale of a ticket for a performance," I said, "surely carries with it the undertaking that that performance will be at the purchaser's service?"

He made a sound which might have meant agreement with this preposterous suggestion and might not.

"Very well, then," I said, "if it wasn't, surely there is something due to me? And what I claim is elevenpence on each ticket. I have worked it out scrupulously. The play began at 8.35 and went on till 10.55. There were two too-long intervals, but I concede you those. I don't like them, but they are an institution, like the holes in Gruyère cheese, which we can't eat but should probably miss. . . . Well, from 8.35 to 10.55 is one-hundred-and-forty minutes. I lost ten of these minutes owing to late-comers. Ten into one-hundred-and-forty is fourteen. A fourteenth of twelve-and-sixpence, the price of each stall, is roughly elevenpence. Twice elevenpence is one-and-tenpence. If you have a florin or two separate shillings I can give you twopence."

"But you can't blame the theatre for its late-comers," he said.

"It's exactly what I do," I replied.

This time he laughed. "You don't know much about the theatrical business," he said. "Why, if we did that we should lose the best people."

—E. V. LUCAS, in "Visibility Good. Essays and Excursions." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Apollo's Temple by Moonlight

After a breakfast which compensated me for the lack of supper, we continued our way up a stony valley, leaving a glorious view behind us but finding no sign of Bassae in front. A spring turned up as usual just in time to relieve our rising thirst, and a moment later Alexis, turning a corner in front, shouted out: "Stylοi, Stylοi" ("The Pillars"). Like Xenophon's Ten Thousand we hurried forward, and there we saw, standing up delicately against the dark-blue sky, one corner of the Temple. In five minutes we had reached it.

The temple stands at the head of a pass, on the side of a stony hill. Eastwards and to the south-east we looked over the nearer hills to Parnon and Taygetus, blue in the distance. To the south, Ithome rose like an island out of the Messenian plain, and westwards the valley dropped away to give us a view of the sea by Kyparissia and Kalonero whence we had come. The view to the north was blocked by the rocky slope of Mount Palaeocastro; but we were soon on the summit of Palaeocastro, looking across the Alpheus valley into Arcadia, which receded into the distance, ridge upon ridge, until the horizon was blocked by those great peaks, Erymanthus, Chelmos and Cyllene. . . .

We dined by the light of our fire. Presently we saw, low in the sky, a row of fine silver threads. They were dry sticks of grass growing out of a bank just above our heads, shining in the light of the rising moon. Instinctively we looked, the light caught its highest stones and began to creep downwards, revealing inch by inch a temple transfigured. The rough grey stone, beautiful by day, became something shining and miraculous. The whole scene was a miracle—the brilliant moon, alone in a black sky, and the lovely temple. Alone on its mountain-side, and it did not fail to produce in us (as an Ancient Greek might have said) a certain movement of the soul; and if we felt that our presence at such a scene was not untinged with blasphemy, we could at least remind the Temple, and the Moon, that we had perhaps, by foresight and in the sweat of our brow, done something to deserve a share in this splendour; in token of which was not our luggage at that moment in Apollo's keeping? As we wandered around and through this enchanted building, not a sound, except of our own making, interrupted the perfect stillness; no barking dog, no singing from a distant shepherds' camp, no guitar or mandoline from a village below. Nowhere in Greece did we find a spot so quiet. But it got cold at last, and we were glad enough to go down to our fire before we rolled ourselves up in our rugs for the night. For some reason, we never went to the Acropolis by moonlight, though we did see Zeus Olympios, and that was marvellous, and hospitable too to the few unfortunates who sleep against its warm pillars; but I refuse to believe that even the Parthenon in the moonlight is as beautiful as this temple in the mountains.—H. D. F. KITTO, in "In the Mountains of Greece." (London: Methuen.)

A Miracle of Waters

Within the bounds of one country, eliminating, therefore, all difficulties of customs and passports, there are the cliffs and fjords of Norway, accompanied, incidentally, by equally good fishing; the tropical scenery of Burma; neri forests turning scarlet and gold like the far-famed maple woods of the United States; mountains to rival the Alps or the Rockies; navigable rivers which traverse the whole scale of climates with their changing scenery, and a marvel like the silver scimitar of Iguasú bared suddenly from its sheath of jungle. Curious, isn't it, that the world which is interested in travel, still continues to think of Argentina as an uninteresting flatness?

When Roosevelt, that mighty hunter before the Lord, saw Iguasú, the home of the rainbow—he is reported to have said: "Here is the grave of Niagara." For countless centuries, these incredible falls, two great semicircles divided by a spur of forest-covered rock, have been hidden in the middle of impenetrable jungle. Today, owing to the enterprise of the Mihanovitch company, they can easily be reached by comfortable river-steamers. Twelve years ago, there was only one paddleboat on the Upper Paraná. Since then the number of landing-places between Iguasú and rail-head at Posadas has increased from six to forty-two.

Yet in five hundred miles we did not pass half a dozen craft. Currents and rapids make navigation difficult, and for this reason, perhaps, the great tea-coloured stream is still comparatively devoid of traffic. Occasionally a Guarani hugs the bank in a canoe hollowed out of a log. Bamboos line the banks, their branches dissolving into green smoke. Macaws, screeching overhead, might be fragments torn from a sunset. Deer, the size of hares, creep down to drink. A jaguar may slink out of the undergrowth, or an ant-eater lumber in the wake of his own preposterous snout. Barges, laden with branches of maté, may slip down-stream, or an occasional tug put out from one of the yerba company's wharfs, but the Upper Paraná is still primarily the road to Iguasú.

Where Brazil, Paraguay and the Argentine meet in a welter of tropical forest, the Iguasú River empties its deep-blue waters into the brick-brown rapids of the Upper Paraná. But before providing this curious spectacle it sweeps in a vast curve through forest untrodden by any foot, brown or white, and crashes over a series of horse-shoe cliffs separated by tiers of flowering trees. There is one place from where the full expanse of the falls can be seen. An indigo haze covers a thousand leagues of forest. Where the branches widen after their struggle through eighty feet of creeper and undergrowth, the effect is of trays heaped with blossoms, scarlet, yellow, and purple. Tree trunks are silver stripes in the foreground.

Above the vast and rolling web of green, where the shape and pattern of the bamboos is changed by every gust of wind and one growth is imposed upon another, so that in the steamy depths it is always dark, there hangs a cloud of foam. Out of it springs a rainbow and below it, where the river hurls itself into the gorge, the jungle is cleft into arches of crystal.

In the company of two Guaranis, a semi-Indian people who originate in Paraguay but who provide most of the labor on the rivers, we paddled into the rapids above the cataract known as "The Devil's Throat." It seemed to me a hazardous proceeding. There was a leak in the bottom of the boat, which we caulked with a strip of old canvas. After that we bailed. Our guides were so laden with arms—twenty-inch knives for cutting creepers, billhooks for undergrowth, revolvers in case we met a jaguar—that they had difficulty with the oars. The current caught us and swept us into a reef of bushes which hung perilously near the fall, but this was apparently expected.

We poled out and, inch by inch, swung across the whirlpool till, soaked and blinded by spray, we came to an outcrop of rock which has withstood centuries of erosion. To it clung coarse grass and a few bent trees. On either side of it rushed immeasurable weight of water, so that it seemed as if a world were moving past us. The noise deafened us and our feet slipped on the boulders. Space was obliterated and time lost. Hypnotized by the masses of falling water, we lay on the edge of a cliff and watched, fifty feet away, what seemed to be the force and sound of one hemisphere translated into another.—ROSITA FORBES, in "Eight Republics in Search of a Future." (London: Cassell.)

Looking at the Moon After Rain

(By Li T'ai-Po)

The heavy clouds are broken and blowing,
And once more I can see the wide common stretching beyond the four sides of the city.
Open the door. Half of the moon-toad is already up.
The glimmer of it is like smooth hoar-frost spreading over ten thousand *li.*
The river is a flat, shining chain.
The moon, rising, is a white eye to the hills;
After it has risen, it is the bright heart of the sea.
Because I love it—so—round as a fan,
I hum songs until dawn.

—From "Fir-flower Tablets." Poems translated from the Chinese by FLORENCE AYSCOUGH, with English versions by AMY LOWELL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Facing the World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"'TIS a foolish fable that the universe is wide,
All the world is here."

This saying hints a truth. "All the world"—that is, our concept of it—is wherever we are, to be faced, and it cannot be avoided. Though it may be very certain to us that we must face the world, we may ask ourselves, What sort of world is it we face? This is the question which confronts everyone; and how many are not at all clear about their answer! Of course the real universe never has changed, never will change; but how changing are the concepts of what constitutes reality!

Four years ago a writer stated in a magazine article: "Matter as everybody imagined it back in 1895 has disappeared from the universe. . . . Time and space as realities have vanished from Einstein's universe." All that has been accepted as a law of matter is being challenged, is constantly shifting ground, or has been wholly abandoned. It has had a long trial and has been proved wanting. Whether men are conscious of it or not, in the universal insistence upon a change, this is the change that is actually taking place—not mere political transition or economic metamorphosis, but a complete change of basis in the reasoning of men. It is being surely and widely realized that we face a universe of ideas, not of matter. Superstitions and mere material theories are yielding to the logic of one supreme intelligence and the reality of a universe manifesting the order, permanence, and perfection of one infinitely creative and governing Principle. As for trust in materiality, a phrase of one of the prophets puts it squarely: "The stock is a doctrine of vanities." Humanity is surely finding the proof of this.

A well-known writer said, "Faith was never found in the bottom of a crucible, nor peace arrived at by analysis or synthesis." He believed that science had become "too grimly intellectual"; that it had "divorced itself from the moral and imaginative part of man." But long strides have been taken since that comment was written, and today men are asking of every material invention or discovery, How does it relate to the genuine good of the race?

Countless thousands of men and women throughout the world are assured by study, observation, and practical experience that a mighty change is taking place in human consciousness through the understanding and demonstration of Christian Science. In 1866, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Science is divine. "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all," she declares on page 468 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Under the marginal heading, "The sole governor," she also states (p. 469), "This belief that there is more than one mind is as pernicious to divine theology as are ancient mythology and pagan idolatry." And continuing she says (p. 471), "The unlikeness of Truth,—named *error,*—the opposite of Science, and the evidence before the five corporeal senses, afford no indication of the grand facts of being."

Jesus of Nazareth demonstrated the divine Principle of all real being, scientifically destroying the evidences of sense-assertions claiming power to cause or to condition man or the universe. In the light of Christian Science the works of the great Wayshower stand out, clear and comforting, as practical illustrations of the supreme fact that "all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation," the manifestation of Life, Truth, and Love. Before his understanding, material seeming gave way to the reality of spiritual good. The so-called laws of matter and evil were set aside by his scientific adherence to one absolute Principle, the omniscient, omnipresent, and omnipotent Mind, and the recognition that only that which reflects the divine, eternal Mind is real.

The so-called claims of materiality, however, cannot be ignored nor dismissed by mere theoretic statements of Mind's infinitude. The Master declared the truth and invariably demonstrated it. And Christian Science bases its claims to heal, bless, and meet the world's great need by following the Master's example, displacing the appearances of the specific presentments of evil and materiality with spiritual regeneration and healing, physical and moral. Divine metaphysics does not ignore the material claims or disdain human needs. It brings harmony to human consciousness and health takes the place of the ills of the flesh. Step by step, those who follow its divine teachings and strive to practice them find that they need not face as real the discords, uncertainties, lusts, and limitations of a material world of constant misrule, but may find inspiration and strength by seeking the spiritual realities of God's creating, the substance of changeless, boundless good.

Did not the Master plainly imply that peace, progress, certainty, and well-being were to be sought and found in divine Mind when he said, "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth"? His works prove, however, that by believing he meant no blind faith, but spiritual understanding of the all-power of the one divine Principle, Mind, and the consequent impossibility of there being any actuality in any seeming opposing cause, law, or condition.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Moderately Busy Market and Tone Continues Firm

Gains of Two and Three Points Recorded by Leading Issues

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Financial markets, heartened by the apparent steadiness of business and industrial progress, moved upward today in generally quiet and orderly trading.

In the early hours transactions in stocks were at a much faster pace than on Monday and yesterday, and gains of 1 to around 3 points were well distributed over a fairly broad front.

Advances of around 2 to more than 3 were registered by U. S. Steel, Columbian Carbon, American Telephone, New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Case, Consolidated Gas, Allied Chemical, United Aircraft and Industrial Rayon.

Lesser gains were shown by General Motors, Western Union and General Electric.

Transfers approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Cotton got back some of its previous losses, and grains were firm on the eve of the Government's crop report. Bonds registered improvement. The dollar was sowewhat easier in terms of leading foreign exchanges.

Deflation Apparent

Traders who attempted to rekindle the inflationary fires yesterday were not so positive today that the Administration was contemplating any immediate drastic expansion of the currency. The Treasury Department revealed that per capita circulation of money in the United States declined more than 1½ per cent during July. The country's monetary stock, as of July 31, therefore, disclosed deflation instead of inflation. It was about $900,000,000 under the total of July 31, last year.

Although various market observers continue to sound mild warning notes regarding too much optimism for a further upswing of stock prices, brokerage houses reported that short selling has been negligible during the last several days. At the same time, it is said, there has been a steady demand from small cash buyers for the better grade shares. Speculation, however, it is pointed out, is still under the influence of heavy margin requirements.

Bond Market Improves

Various secondary bonds presented a firm front today, and some extended yesterday's gains to the extent of a point or more. Prime offerings improved slightly under quiet buying. Volume was about even with the previous day.

Rail loans, in response to selective buying, climbed a bit under the lead of some issues of Allegheny Corporation, Chicago & North Western, Baltimore & Ohio, Great Northern, Nickel Plate, and New York Central.

Neither prime nor speculative varieties in the electric group were influenced to any pronounced degree by the weekly report on energy consumption, which held close to the top gains of recent weeks in comparison with last year, in spite of seasonal factors and some slowing down in industrial activity.

Communications loans were in moderate demand, with quotations slightly improved. Industrials moved within narrow limits, although their undertone was firm. Gain of a point was scored by Warner Bros.

U. S. Governments were quiet. Some of the Treasury issues were a trifle easier. Foreign obligations were turned over in comparatively small volume at minor price changes.

Associates Investment Quarterly Earnings Up

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Associates Investment Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, a net profit of $195,166 after taxes, interest and credit to cover reversal of adjustment of deferred income as of Dec. 31, 1932, charged against 1932 operations, less amounts applied as special provisions for possible losses on notes receivable and claims against closed banks. This net profit is equal, after dividends on the 7 per cent preferred stock, to $2.15 a share on the 80,000 shares of common stock and compares with a net profit of $112,288, or $1.11 a share on the common in the preceding quarter and a net profit of $182,597, or $1.99 a common share in the second quarter of 1932.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, the net profit was $307,454 after above charges, equal, after dividends on 7 per cent preferred stock to $3.27 a share on 80,000 shares of common stock. This compares with $307,812, or $3.27 a share in the first six months of 1932.

Marked Improvement In July Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Dividend cuts and omissions in July were fewer than in any month since August, 1930, says the Standard Statistics Company.

Unfavorable changes totaled 87 compared with 140 in June and 286 in July, 1932. There were 71 favorable revisions compared with 82 in the previous month and 26 in the like period last year. For the first seven months unfavorable actions numbered 1208 compared with 2129 in the like period last year.

Dividend Declarations

Dartmouth Manufacturing Co. declared a final liquidating dividend of $100 a share on the 5 per cent preferred stock, payable July 5. The company also declared a second liquidating dividend of $10 per share on the common, payable July 17 to stock of record of the same date.

Bangor Hydro-Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on 7 per cent preferred and $1.50 a share on 6 per cent preferred stock, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 11.

Great Northern Paper Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

United States & Foreign Securities Corporation declared a dividend of $4.50 on the first preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21. With this payment all arrears of dividends on this stock will have been met.

American Superpower

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—The American Superpower Corporation, in a special report for the seven months ended July 31, shows securities owned had a market value of $60,218,230 on that date, compared with a market value of $32,617,000 on Jan. 17, 1933.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 8
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	3600	10	9¼	10	9⅞
21⅛	2	..	Adams Millis	400	16½	16½	16½	16½
13½	8½	..	Addressograph	800	10¼	9¾	10	10
2⅝	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	1100	2¼	2	2	1¾
1⅞	¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	1	1	1	1
103¾	47½	2	Air Reduction	1400	101	97½	101	97
31	11½	60	Alaska Juneau	43000	31½	30	31½	30½
⅝	⅜	..	Allegheny Corp	12800	1	1	1	1
21½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	9400	19⅜	18½	19⅜	18½
31	1¼	..	Allegheny pf xw	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
138	70½	8	Allegh pf ww XL	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
30½	6	..	Allied Chem	10000	127	122½	127	122½
9¼	¾	..	Allis Chalmers	1600	10¼	9⅞	10	10
41¼	18½	1	Amal Leather	100	..	..	..	..
28	¾	..	Amerada	400	31	30½	31	30½
36½	8	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	37½	36½	37½	36½
49¾	4¾	..	Am Bank Note	200	21½	21½	21½	20½
48	35	..	Am Beet Sug	2400	43½	42	43½	42
48	35	..	Am Beet Sug pf	300	51	50	51	50
103¾	9½	.60	Am Brake Sha	400	35¾	33½	35¾	33½
97½	49½	4	Am Brake Sha pf	30	103	103	103	103
30¾	6¼	..	Am Can	7200	88	85	88	85
59¾	15	..	Am Car & Fdry	2000	44	43¼	44	43
8	1¾	..	Am Car & F pf	100	8	8	8	8
31	31	..	Am Chain	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
69¾	12	..	Am Chicle	1100	47½	46½	47½	46½
8	..	..	Am Com Alcohol	36000	84½	82	84	82
19¾	3½	..	Am Encaustic Tl	900	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
64½	7¼	..	Am & For Pow	3200	11¾	11	11¾	11
21¾	6¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	44	43	44	43
21¾	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	400	39½	38½	39½	38½
21¾	4¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	16½	15½	16½	15½
16	3½	..	Am Hawaiian	2100	15½	15	15½	15
63½	13½	..	Am Hide & L	800	15½	15	15½	15
63½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	600	43½	42	43½	42½
37½	13¾	..	Am Ice	5400	13	12½	13	12½
87½	35	6	Am Ice pf	100	69½	69½	69½	69½
15¾	4¼	..	Am International	1600	10½	10	10½	10
3¾	1¼	..	Am La France	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
9½	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
32½	7	..	Am Locomotive	800	27¾	26½	27¾	26½
85	17½	..	Am Loco pf	200	65	65	65	65
23¾	3½	..	Am Metal	4300	17½	16¾	17½	16¾
30½	17	1½	Am News	100	17½	17½	17½	17
19½	4	..	Am Power & Lt	6200	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
35	9	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	31½	31½	31½	31½
19	4¾	..	Am Radiator	4400	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
31½	8¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	9600	23½	21½	23½	21½
7½	⅞	..	Am Seating	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
4¾	1¼	..	Am Ship & Com	1300	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
18¾	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7000	31½	30½	31½	30½
51	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	3000	47½	46	47½	46
47¾	30	2½	Am Steel Fdries	3600	37½	36	37½	36
74	21½	3	Am Sugar Ref	1300	81	80	80½	80
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	6600	128¾	125¾	128¾	125¾
37¾	8	..	Am Type F pf	50	30½	30½	30	30
43¾	10¾	1	Am Wat W & E	9800	30	28½	30	27½
38½	9½	1	Am WWks pf	1000	34½	33½	34½	33½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	4200	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
61½	22½	..	Am Woolen pf	5800	43	41½	43	41½
10½	3¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	600	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	51	51	51	51
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	51	51	51	51
22½	5	..	Anaconda Cop	15800	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
39½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	300	27½	25½	27½	25½
39¼	8¾	1	Archer Daniels	800	27½	27	27½	26¾
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	9600	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	120	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
83	7	..	Armour Ill pf	3800	68½	67	68½	66½
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	90	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
8½	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	3	3	3	3
30	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	3000	15¼	14¾	15⅛	14¾
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	6800	82	80½	81½	80½
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	300	68½	65	68	66
50	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2200	47½	46	47½	46½
31½	12¾	1	Atl Refining	6000	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¼
39½	8	..	Atlas Powder	300	30½	28½	30½	27½
81½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	200	79	78	79	79
10½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	4000	13½	12¾	13¼	12¾
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	12000	61¼	57⅜	61½	56
9¾	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	200	6¼	6	6¼	6
18¾	8½	..	Aviation Corp Del	24600	12	11½	12	11

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	16200	12¾	11½	13½	11½
12⅞	6½	..	Balt & Ohio	9600	30½	28¾	30½	28¾
39¼	8½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	31½	30	31½	30
85⅝	62½	6½	Bamberger pf	20	90	90	90	90
60	20	3	Bangor & Aroos	100	33	33	33	32½
7½	⅝	..	Barker Bros	20	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
24¾	8¾	..	Barker Bros pf	30	18½	18½	18½	18½
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	4200	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	19	18	19	18
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	63	63	63	62
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1100	9½	8¾	9¾	8¾
21½	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	6800	17¾	16¾	17¾	16
31½	9	..	Best & Co	400	27¾	26¾	27¾	26¾
48¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	28400	42¼	40	40¾	40
82	48¼	..	Beth Steel pf	800	66½	66½	66½	66
18¾	4	..	Blaw Knox	800	15¼	14¾	15¼	14¾
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	2200	43¾	40½	43¾	40
37¾	18	1.60	Borden	1600	33	32½	33	32½
31¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	1600	16½	15¾	16½	15¾
4½	¾	..	Botany Mills A pf	200	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
14¾	3¾	..	Briggs Mfg	2600	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¼
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	800	34½	32	34	32
9¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	6	6	6	6
88½	63½	6	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	90	90	90	90
18½	13¾	..	Brunswick Balke	900	13½	12	12	11¾
2¾	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	2	2	2	2
12½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	900	9¾	8½	9½	9¼
73	20½	20	Bucyrus E pf	100	89	89	89	89
19¾	3¾	..	Buerus E cv pf	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¼
9½	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1800	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
8¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	600	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
13¾	2½	..	Bullard	300	9¾	9	9¾	9
12	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	40	8	7½	8	7
20½	6½	.60	Burroughs Add	800	16½	15¾	16½	15½
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	3	2¾	2¾	..
2⅝	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	1700	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¼
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1500	32½	31½	32½	31½

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	800	27½	27	27¾	26¾
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
9⅝	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2400	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	7800	32	30¾	31½	30
30½	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	14700	16¾	16	16¾	16½
38½	25½	..	Capital Admin pf	10	28½	28½	28½	..
193½	30½	..	Case Thresh	5300	74	70	73¼	68½
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	2100	22¼	21	22¼	20¾
58⅝	17¾	..	Celanese Corp	17600	41¾	38	41½	37¾
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1000	34½	33	34½	32
122	38	..	Central RR of NJ	2200	102	100	102	..
11¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	8	8	8	..
42¾	5¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	9400	34	32½	34	31¾
7¾	1	..	Certain-Teed	1000	5¼	5	5½	5
30½	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	13½	12¾	13¾	10½
32½	14¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	4200	48	44½	48	44
48	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	21400	46¼	45	46½	45½
8	½	..	Chi & Erie	100	4	4	4	3⅞
8½	..	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	5	5	5	5
7¾	1¾	..	Chi & Gt West	400	5½	5¾	5½	4¼
14½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	12¾	12	12¾	11¾
11½	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	3500	10¼	9¼	9¾	9
18¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	8900	18¾	14½	15¼	14
18	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	4500	11¾	11	11¾	10¾
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	600	21½	21½	21½	20½
12¾	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	11	10½	11	10½
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	19½	19½	19½	..
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	7¾	7	7¾	6¾
11	3½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	10	9	10	8¼
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	500	11½	10¼	11¾	10¼
34	5	1	Chisholm Old O	1700	24½	23	24½	23
10½	3	..	Childs Company	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
21½	..	..	Chile Copper	10	18	18	18	18
39¾	7¾	..	Chrysler	150600	39¼	37½	39	37½
7½	2	..	City Ice & Fuel	300	30½	20	20	19½
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	70	70	70	69½
5½	2¼	..	City Stores Avte	30	3½	3½	3½	..
3¾	¼	..	City Stores	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	50	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
15¾	3	..	City Stores vct	200	13½	1	1	1
14½	8	..	Clark Equipment	100	10½	10½	10½	..
23¾	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	800	17	16½	16½	16¼
21	3	..	Collins & Aikman	200	17¾	15¾	17¼	15¾
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
51	13½	..	Colo & Southern	30	40	38	40	38
23½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	7500	30¾	19¾	20½	19¾
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	..	75	74	74	..
24½	6¾	2	Columbia Pic vtc	200	22½	22	22	22
71½	23½	2	Columbia Carb	1400	89	86	89	84½
15¾	4	..	Comm Credit	400	12¾	12	12¾	11¾
38½	15	..	Comm Cred A	300	28	28	28	28
24¾	10½	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	30	33½	33	33	33½
42½	22	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	35¾	34½	35¼	34¾
57½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	68100	37¾	34	37¾	33½
6¼	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	20400	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
60½	31	6	Comwlth & Sou 6pf	200	44½	44½	45	43
21¾	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1600	23¾	21¾	23¾	21¾
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	12800	53¾	50½	53	49¾
89	83	5	Consol Gas pf	500	93¼	93	93	93½
1¾	1	..	Consol Laundries	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
11	8	..	Consol Oil	14200	11½	10¾	11¼	10¾
10¾	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1200	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½
3¼	½	..	Consol Textile	1800	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
16¾	1¼	..	Container A	400	7	7	7	7
18¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	400	12¾	11¾	11¾	11½
3½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	1200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
64	26	..	Cont Baking pf	400	60¾	60¾	60¾	59
65¾	35½	2	Cont Can	1100	61	59¾	61	59¾
36½	16½	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	30	29	30	28½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	2100	3¼	2¾	2¾	2¾
19½	4¾	..	Cont Oil	9800	15¼	13¾	15¼	13¾
83¾	45¾	3	Corn Products	2200	82½	80¾	82½	80¾
144¾	117¼	7	Corn Prod pf	30	138¾	138¼	138¼	136¼
7½	3¾	..	Cosy	400	5¾	5¼	5½	..
39½	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	1800	31½	30½	31½	30¾
65	14¾	..	Crown Cork & S	900	48¾	47	48¼	46¾
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	700	6	5¾	6	5¾
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	300	31	30½	30¾	29
4¾	½	..	Cuba Co	800	2½	2	2½	2
11½	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	3400	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
38½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1300	31	29½	30	29
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	300	22½	22	22	..
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	80	80	80	..
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3300	3¾	3½	3¾	3¼
8	½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	4500	7¾	6¾	7¾	6¾
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	400	17	16¾	17	..

—D—

8¾	1¾	.50	Davega St	400	8	7¾	8	7¾
18⅝	6½	.30	Deere & Co pf	100	14	14	14	14
49	24¾	..	Detroit Edison	6300	33½	30¾	33½	30¾
93¾	37½	6	Del & Hudson	1200	75½	72	75½	71¾
46	19¾	..	Del Lack & W	15800	28½	23¾	28½	23¾
19¾	3	..	Denver R G pf	300	14½	13¾	14	..
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	83	83	83	82
24¾	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	300	23	23	23	23
39½	17½	1	Diamond Match	600	23½	23	23	22½
21	28½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	..
36	9½	1½	Dome Mines	7500	23	20½	21¾	20½
34¾	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	20½	20	20½	19¾
18½	10½	.75	Douglas A	2400	13	12¾	13	12¾
68¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	18600	73½	71½	73½	71¾
32¾	9¼	1	Dupion Silk	300	20	20	20	..

—E—

10	1½	..	Eastern Rail Mill	100	7	7	7	6¾
18	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2300	13½	13½	13½	13½
5½	⅝	..	Edington Schild	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3400	19¾	19¾	19¾	18
1¾	1	..	Elec Boat	3400	1	1	1	1
4¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5100	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
22¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
94	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	1200	44	42	44	42
4	½	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	2	2	2	2
2	½	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	3	3	3	3
63½	38	2	Endicott Johnson	1400	51	47½	51	47½
13¾	6¼	..	Equitable Off Bld	1100	12¾	11¾	12¾	11¾
22¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	1100	11¼	10¾	11¼	10¾
39½	6½	..	Erie RR 1st	2000	24	24	24	24

—F—

33½	3½	..	Erie RR 2pf	900	13¼	12¾	13¼	12¾
13¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	15	15	15	14
			—F—					
11½	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
11¾	7	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	23½	23½	23½	..
21¾	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	700	23½	22½	23½	22½
21¾	4½	..	Firestone T & R	1100	23½	22½	23½	22½
21¾	4½	..	First Nat Stores	1400	31½	30½	31½	30½
13¾	1.10	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
3	1	..	Fox Films A	1400	3	2¾	3	2¾
32½	13¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	32½	32½	32½	32½
23¾	3	..	Foundation	6100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
23¾	11¾	2	Franklin Sim pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
23	4	..	Freeport Texas	1200	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
33	4	..	Fuller Spr	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13
			—G—					
4¾	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	6½	..	Gamewell	100	14½	14½	14½	..
13¾	1¾	1	Gen Am Inv	2100	14½	14½	14½	14½
13¾	1¾	..	Gen Am Tnk Car	1100	34¾	33½	34¾	33½
4¾	1¼	.15	Gen Asphalt	3100	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
3¾	1¼	..	Gen Baking	1100	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
16¾	4½	..	Gen Baking pf	300	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
13¾	2½	..	Gen Cable	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
37¾	8	1.40	Gen Electric	13700	34½	33½	34	33½
25¾	11	1.60	Gen Foods	2400	37¾	36¾	37¾	36¾
13¾	4	..	Gen Gas & E A	2000	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
27½	8	..	Gen Mills	2000	27½	26¾	27½	26¾
153¾	53¾	6	Gen Motors	87900	30¾	29¾	30¾	29¾
8¾	2¾	.20	Int Business M	400	180¾	148½	180¾	148½
10¾	3¾	..	Int Carriers	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
40	13¾	.60	Int Cement	600	33½	32	33½	31¾
46	13¾	..	Int Harvester	6700	38½	36¾	38½	36¾
13¾	2¾	..	Int Hydroelec	1000	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
9¾	1¾	..	Int Nickel	12900	19¾	17¾	19	17¾
100	72	7	Int Nickel pf	100	106	106	106	..
21¾	3½	..	Int Paper 7% pf	10	1½	1½	1½	1½
10	3¾	..	Int Pap&Pow A	900	6¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
3¾	¾	..	Int Pap&Pow B	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3¾	¾	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
22½	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	400	15	14¾	15	14
19¾	3¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	10	18	18	18	..
27½	13¾	1½	Int Salt	100	24	24	24	..
56¾	24¾	3	Int Shoe	200	47	46½	47

Financial: News and Comment

American Woolen Reports Profits For Six Months

Compare With a Substantial Loss in First Half of Year 1932

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—After operating for six years in the "red" the American Woolen Company, reputedly the world's largest manufacturer of woolen goods, turned the corner during the first half of 1933 and earned a net profit of $197,700, its report published today shows.

Consolidated earnings, excluding the Textile Realty Company were equal to 49 cents a share on the company's preferred stock and compare with a net loss of $6,810,561, during the first six months of 1932.

The company's deficit in the second half of 1932 amounted to $474,-860, a deficit of $1.15 a share of preferred.

Its deficit of $7,270,000 in 1932 was the largest in the 34 years history of the company, and was due, in part, to a severe slump in the raw wool market and a corresponding reduction in prices for finished goods.

For many years the company has earned nothing on the common stock and last showed earning on the preferred stock in the last half of 1927 when net income of $2,358,-874 was reported equal to $2.84 a preferred share.

The effect of the depression and changed conditions in the industry is mirrored in the financial statements of the company for recent years. The deficit in 1931 was $2,-836,826; $4,897,585 in 1930 and $4,-228,191 in 1929.

Iron and Steel Recuperation Gets Temporary Check

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—The forces of recuperation in the iron and steel industry have been checked by complications growing out of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Demand still shows a buoyancy surprising for this season, but it is commencing to waver in the face of continued labor troubles in the Connellsville region, soaring fuel prices, and confusion growing out of the application of the NRA blanket code, under which most iron and steel consumers must operate, pending the preparation and adoption of special codes.

An additional deterrent to buying is the resistance of larger buyers to the single-price policy recently adopted on leading mill products. Large consumers are unwilling to conform to this new practice until the steel code is officially adopted, and meanwhile are pressing for a continuance of concessions, which in a few cases have been granted, notably on automobile body and steel furniture sheets.

Likewise, a separate Detroit base on steel bars has been temporarily reëstablished, although the steel code abolished a separate basing point for the automobile city.

Loew's, Inc., Reports Net Profit for 40 Weeks

Loew's, Inc., reports for 40 weeks ended June 8, 1933, net profit of $2,583,527 after taxes, charges, depreciation, etc., but before subsidiary preferred dividends.

This is equivalent, after estimating subsidiary preferred dividends and allowing for dividend requirements on $6.50 preferred stock of Loew's, Inc., to $1.11 a share on 1,464,205 shares of no-par common stock, comparing with $7,374,805, or $4.37 a share on common for the 40 weeks ended June 3, 1932.

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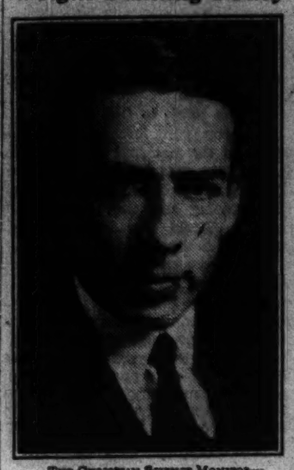

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

A. A. Berle Jr.
Adviser to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Wall St. Cheered By the Comeback Of Motor Trade

Most Large Companies Are Expected to Show Third Quarter Profits

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP) — Wall Street, accustomed as it has become after a long period of cloudy weather to finding bright spots on the economic horizon, has been cheered by reports of the rapid comeback being made by the automobile trade.

One of the country's major industries, the motorcar business has exceeded expectations of analysts in the celerity with which it has regained ground lost as the result of tight purses and jobless motorists.

Whereas three months ago statisticians were predicting that the industry's business might fail to equal the volume in 1932 and red ink would mark the ledgers of most companies, improvement has been so marked that indications point to profits for most of the major concerns for the third quarter of 1933 and attaining the best level since the comparable period of 1929. The year 1929 was a fairly good year for the automobile industry, although not equaling 1928 when the motorcar industry enjoyed the greatest prosperity in its history.

During the September quarter of 1929 these companies, producing the great bulk of the automobiles manufactured in this country, earned an aggregate net profit of $89,800,000.

While no one is so sanguine as to hope that this mark will be approached this year, analysts say that profits of the group should exceed 1930 and 1931 when the reduced earnings reflected the progressive and cumulative effects of a depression that caused motorists to decide to get along with their old cars a little longer.

Motorcar manufacturers made money in 1930 and 1931. The aggregate net returns of the 10 companies in the third quarter of 1930 approximated $20,750,000 and about $14,000,000 in the comparable period of the following year.

American motorists, after a long moratorium, apparently are replacing their old cars with new ones. Production schedules now are considerably ahead of last year and the output in July alone was about 75 per cent of all the cars and trucks produced in the third quarter last year.

Freeport Texas Co. June Earnings Down

Freeport Texas Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $1,019,091 after charges, equivalent after dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred to $1.31 a share on average number of common shares outstanding during the period and $1.28 a share on 746,-757 shares (par $10) of common outstanding at close of the period, compared with $1,060,743, or $1.45 a share on 729,844 no par shares.

Current assets June 30, including $3,747,572 cash and United States Government securities, were $10,-860,140 and current liabilities $2,-469,634, compared with cash of $1,-034,670, current assets of $8,087,887 and current liabilities of $2,899,224 June 30, 1932.

F. W. Woolworth Business Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—F. W. Woolworth Company reports that July business showed a 7 per cent increase over the like month a year ago, continuing the improvement noted in June, when a 2 per cent rise, compared with 1932, was noted. Sales in July totaled $19,582,882, compared with $18,-146,191 in July, 1932. The record for the seven months, however, shows total 1933 business of $128,486,950, compared with $136,394,336 in 1932.

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Status of American Banking Analyzed by A. A. Berle Jr.

Administration Adviser's Address to Bankers Held to Embody Roosevelt Policy—Points to Defects and Suggests Remedies

The Administration's policy toward banks and banking awaits definition at the next Congress. Inquirers in Washington, in seeking information about that policy, are referred to the recent address of Mr. A. A. Berle Jr., adviser to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a leading member of the presidential "brain trust," before the fortieth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association. The address, which is attracting considerable attention in the world, will be published in part today and in the three succeeding days of this week.

By A. A. Berle Jr.

I want to split this subject into three main parts. First, I would like to try to bring out some of the things that may be occurring in the immediate future. The part of a prophet is always a difficult and dangerous one, but the difference between banking law, politics and pure academics is that in all but the latter you have to be a prophet. Not only do you have to prophesy, but you have to bet on the result.

When you make a loan, when you take a deposit, when you go through any one of the normal banking operations, you have estimated what the future both of that particular operation and of the general condition which surrounded it will probably be.

Second, and after we get through with that, there are certain things that should be noted with respect to the essential structure on which we have put our banking system together. That, it seems to me, is an important bit of analysis to which we must give our best thought. There are, I think, some structural defects which we must consider, and consider with great care.

Third, I want to suggest some of the things which might perhaps be done.

Immediate Outlook

In the immediate future, while we cannot assume any particular set of conditions, we have to be prepared for a good many things. Let us begin at the beginning. The banking system which we have now, —or any banking system for that matter,—can function fairly well so long as there is a steadily rising price level or a stable price level. That accounts, I think, for the fact that the American banking system leaves our European friends, who are more skilled in that kind of thing, in amasement when they try to unravel it. It accounts for the fact that it has on the whole hung together fairly well during the last 40 years.

We can no longer count on stable or rising price levels. It is one of the results of a great cataclysm, like the war, and it is probably one of the results of the tremendous stimulation of productive capacity, that we have for a time at least a cycle in which there is more production than distribution, and when prices tend to fall.

The present administration is definitely committed to an attempt to raise the price level to some extent partly with a view of protecting the great share of the population which is engaged in production, and partly and very definitely to protect that part of the banking structure which depends on the price level. That seemed the easiest and simplest line of attack. I think myself that it will be successful. But we cannot altogether count on it. In any event, a banking system built merely for fair weather would be a frail craft indeed.

Prepare for Fluctuations

Specifically, what has happened to date—I am over-simplifying the equation as one must—comes down to this: A large part of the price level of certain American staple products, notably wheat and cotton, is made not in America but in Liverpool, and largely determined, therefore, by the relation which the dollar bears to the pound sterling.

A decision not to ship gold in international account, which has no implication of inflation here, necessarily did have the effect, for a time at least, of reducing the apparent relation of the dollar to the pound sterling. As you would say in the language of the markets, sterling rose, and with it, certain American prices, notably wheat and cotton.

This supported heavily the banking structure in the South and in the West. Not only that, those areas once more became purchasing areas. This in turn reacted on the manufacturing areas because that great block of purchasing power so released, naturally reflected itself in a demand for Eastern factory products. So far we have gone, and you have seen the effects.

It does not follow that this will continue indefinitely or indeed that it will continue very long. I conceive that when the last country in the world—the last great country—France, has gone off the gold standard, we are quite likely to have a situation in which for a period prices are pretty apt to fluctuate. This is not necessarily true. There are other forces at work which may prevent that.

But as bankers we have to be prepared for it. In that case we shall require a banking system which does hold together upon a falling price level—a condition which I do not think will occur, but which may conceivably occur very easily in the latter part of this year.

That would necessarily entail, unless my friend, General Johnson, succeeds in manipulating a recovery with his usual skill, a temporary drop in manufacturing activity, and with it a temporary difficulty with the manufacturing structure here. We are prepared, of course, to deal with that also; hence the Recovery Act and the whole mechanism for industrial organization.

I think that too will succeed, but again we must try to predicate a banking system on a structure which is independent of that kind of temporary expedient. As I see it, the American nation has not changed its habits. It does not desire industrial Fascism. It only desires to make a mechanism which will handle a swift rise or fall in industrial activity so as to permit men to live, banks to operate, and the system to continue.

The immediate future, therefore, is very largely a race between the ability of our organization to cope with the general economic structure on the one hand, and the difficulties arising at least in part out of foreign decisions which we cannot control, on the other. We, as bankers, have to look at the whole picture with a cool and appraising eye, and handle it as it seems to have to be handled.

Defects in Banking Structure

In the second category, that of certain defects in the banking structure, it becomes necessary to deal with a subject to which all of you have given a great deal of consideration and in which I may find myself in an unpopular position. Nevertheless, again our job is to be realistic and not romantic.

One point which is outside our technical range of discussion but which reacts on us, lies in the fact that the banking structure as it is presently conceived, taken together with the new Securities Act and the revised new Glass-Steagall Act, leaves little place in it for what is technically known as underwriting. That is to say, the flotation of securities will probably to some extent change its usual channel.

To my mind, that is all to the good, because I think no impartial student of the older system would care to say that it was altogether sound. It means that instead of drawing on the banking system for underwriting, we shall sooner or later be drawing upon a pool of investment money, in large measure outside the usual deposit liabilities, which is prepared to take up those securities which are offered to the public, but which the public does not care to buy. It will take them up not on a basis of ready resale, but on a basis of the securities being themselves worthy of investment.

In other words, it is an approximation to the English system which has worked successfully there. But it will take some time to develop that phase, and during the period of growth it will become necessary for American bankers to handle the load occasioned by any such readjustment; that is to say, to assist in tiding over industry during the period of maturities and until the new course of investment banking finds its direction.

(To be continued tomorrow)

The World's Business

Simplified Economic Controls

THE national control administration is now facing the task of synchronizing the recovery in buying power, in wages, in profits, in wholesale and retail prices, and in cost of living. The present credo of economic recovery is based in better wages as its corner stone, but the current problem is whether, with operating costs increased by higher wages, the manufacturers will be able to sell at the necessarily higher prices to retailers. If the purchasing power does not appear quickly enough, manufacturers will again have to slow down operations until the increased production has been taken up. The difficulty is at the core of economic planning. Any change in any group of prices or wage levels has endless consequences. The price structure is always in a state of dynamic balance. Changing one set of prices necessitates changing another, ad infinitum.

Railroad Rate Decision

Railroad shares have not yet reflected the favorable implications of the Commerce Commission's week-end decision. The commission refused the request of shippers, filed this spring, for a horizontal reduction in railroad freight rates. It expressed the belief that reducing rail rates further in order to meet the competition of water and highway transport would not bring in a commensurate amount of new business, and that a further reduction in the present basic rates would jeopardise the ability of the roads to continue efficient operations.

Good Industrial News

Three regular business reports published this week have given the most solid evidence that business recovery is on the way. American Telephone reports that its June net operating income, which is derived from its so-called long-line business, was 3400 per cent better than in June of last year. General Motors' monthly report of sales showed that July sales to consumers in the United States were over two and a half times those of a year ago. June sales were only 177 per cent of June, 1932. And the American Iron and Steel Institute reported that steel ingot production in July was the highest since June, 1930, and was four times that of a year ago.

H. M. P.

Woolen Mills Are Still Running At A Very High Rate

Consuming Large Weight of Goods Each Week—Trade Signs Code

The period of adjustment to the new set of conditions prevailing in the wool industry under the National Recovery Act is at hand.

With the adoption, yesterday, of a "code of fair competition" for the wool trade, all branches of the wool textile industry, from and including the dealer up to the consumer, are enlisted under the NRA and now the next move is up to the ultimate consumer.

What the answer of the man in the street will be is yet to be heard. Whether or not he will be able to provide the purchasing power to lift the stocks of wool goods, produced in the last few months and now being produced, in the form of wool wearing apparel of one sort or another, remains to be seen. The test of the whole program will undoubtedly come in October and November, when the need for new wool clothing for the autumn and winter months begins to be felt keenly.

Mills Very Active

Meanwhile, the manufacturers continue to produce wool piecegoods in large quantities. While new business at the mills is considerably lessened for the moment, the mills are still running very full, and are consuming a large weight of wool each week. The added costs, due to the wool manufacturers' code become effective as of Aug. 14 and will make a substantial addition to the cost of the goods and of clothing.

Just what the added costs will be under the code in the finished clothing is difficult to say especially as there is the possibility of a further cost being added in the form of a compensatory tax on wool to offset the cotton processing tax. This tax, urged by the Cotton Textile Institute against wool, jute and flax, on the basis of competition, has not yet been levied but should the request of the cotton manufacturers be granted it would amount to 4.2 cents a pound on wool and would amount to a very substantial increase in the cost of goods.

The wool manufacturers have pointed out to the Government that this increase in the cost of manufacturing has tended to upset the present tariff structure on wool and that it is quite likely that additional protection might be required under the tariff, or that a readjustment might be required to afford the same amount of protection which previously has been enjoyed.

Local Markets Easier

Meanwhile, business in the local wool market and, in fact, in the other markets of the country, has lessened a bit. This is not strange, since August is usually a month of low production in the wool trade and business is naturally at low ebb in between seasons at the mills.

There is added reason for a letdown in wool buying in view of the heavy business which has been done in the last few months and also because of the natural inclination to see what effect the new code of competition will have upon the industry.

Prices for wool are held very steady as a general proposition on the basis of prices which were quoted over the last fortnight. Medium combing wools are in limited supply and are held especially firm. Ohio combing three-eighths and quarter-blood wools are held at 35@36 cents for any good wool and replacements in the country, it is said, can hardly be made on this basis. Some houses want even more money for these descriptions and think that 40 cents is by no means out of the question for such wools in the fall, in view of the limited quantity of wool available to the manufacturers.

Prices Hold Well

Missouri merchantable quarter and three-eighths wools and similar, are held at 33@34 cents, delivered basis, eastern markets, or mills, without takers for the moment. Territory wools are maintained on the same relative basis, at 70 cents or better, clean basis, for the three-eighths and 65 cents or better for quarter-bloods.

In fine wools, there has been some call for topmaking types around 72@73 cents for the most part for average wools of fair grade, and up to 75 cents for fair length wools.

In wools suited to the woolen trade, there is a slightly easier tone, especially in certain pulled scoured wools which were marked up very rapidly.

Noils and wool wastes are less active and inclined to be a bit easier in price.

Carpet wools are in slow movement at firm prices.

Mohair, also, is in limited demand, mostly in the form of matchings and tops, which are quoted firm.

Fall Upturn Expected In the Steel Industry

Nothing has occurred to destroy steelmakers' expectations of a fall upturn, based largely on improved purchasing power for miscellaneous products, public works, and railroad requirements, says the magazine Steel.

However, unless actual consumptive demands improve substantially soon a deadlock is promised on the issue of abolishing prefential prices.

In the meantime there is a tendency to apply quantity extras to the smallest purchases. More producers have adopted differentials for steel bars and shapes in lots of three tons or less, and are extending these to plates and structural shapes.

Dominion Stores Net

Dominion Stores, Ltd., reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, a net profit of $156,774 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to 55 cents a share on 283,383 no-par shares of capital stock. This compares with $232,235, or 79 cents a share in first half of 1932.

Electric Power Has Big Gain in Output

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 9

WITH every section of the country sharing in the improvement, electric power production in the United States in the week ended Aug. 5 showed a 15.6 per cent rise over the like period in 1932.

The weekly report of the Edison Electric Institute shows total production was 1,650,013,000 kilowatt hours, which compares with 1,661,504,000 in the final week of July and 1,426,986,000 in the corresponding week last year.

The central industrial region showed the greatest improvement over a year ago with an appreciation of 22.7 per cent over the comparable period a year ago.

New England advanced 21.3 per cent; southern states, 17; middle Atlantic, 12.8, and the Pacific coast, 5.9 per cent.

Interest Is Paid On Its Bonds By The City of Miami

Bondholders Protective Committee Calls for Deposit of All Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—As the first move in carrying out the agreement recently concluded for refunding the debt of the city of Miami, Fla., the city has paid to the bondholders' committee certain funds which it had collected for interest payments on its bonds, according to announcement from headquarters of the bondholders' protective committee, 115 Broadway.

The funds so paid will be credited pro rata to bonds deposited with the committee on or before Nov. 10. In a public statement the bondholders' committee calls for the deposit of all outstanding bonds of the city of Miami, Fla., regardless of the date of maturity or purpose of issue.

The committee also announces that it now has on deposit approximately $17,750,000 out of a total outstanding amount of approximately $30,000,000 of bonds.

In response to payment of funds made by the city the bonhdolders' committee has withdrawn all suits which it had instituted against the city in behalf of the bondholders. These suits consisted of mandamus actions impounding interest funds and requiring the levy of a tax for debt service and also injunction suits restraining the city from accepting bonds and coupons in payment of delinquent taxes and special assessments.

Within the last 10 days the city has made up its budget for the ensuing year and, in accordance with the refunding agreement recently concluded, has levied a tax for the ensuing year $1,075,414 for interest. This is at the rate of 3 per cent on the outstanding bonds.

Under the agreement the city is to make this same levy during the fiscal year 1934-35; thereafter it is to levy a tax sufficient to provide the full interest rate or approximately 5 per cent.

To cover the difference between the full rate and the 3 per cent, which the city promises to pay during the first two years, the city will issue certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and maturing in five annual installments beginning the ninth year after their date.

Under the refunding agreement all bonds of the city are to be refunded with bonds maturing in 30 years. These refunding bonds will be callable at the option of the city at par and accrued interest on any interest payment date in their numerical order.

Electric Output Rises But Gas Sendout Less

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Net electric output of 52,863,842 units (kwh) is reported for the week ended July 29, by the Associated Gas & Electric System. This is 7,879,797 units, or 17 per cent greater than in the corresponding week of last year.

On the other hand, gas sendout of 263,500,900 cubic feet for last week was 7,963,600 cubic feet or 2.9 per cent less than the system's sendout in the like period of 1932.

Reports from the various operating units in the Associated System indicate that the increased load is entirely from industrial demands, all of which is sold at rates within the lowest brackets on the property schedules.

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INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15

Dominion Has Had No Bank Failures In Last 10 Years

Success of Bankers Is Laid to Various Good Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 9—"There has been no failure of a Canadian bank during the past 10 years," a point stressed by Mr. J. A. McLeod, president of the Canadian Bankers Association, when outlining the history of banking legislation in the Dominion before the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency at its final sitting Tuesday.

"In the depression years the banks have been fortunately free of confidence-destroying rumors and runs," he continued. "The stability of the Canadian banking system, which stands in sharp contrast with the large number of bank failures in the United States in recent years, may be regarded as principally resting upon five features. These are: (1) The operation of the banking system under a single legislative authority; (2) the freedom of the Canadian banker from the hampering influence of meticulous regulations in detail; (3) the minimum of size and strength prescribed for Canadian banks in the bank act; (4) the systematic and progressive training of bank executives which is provided by promotion through the branch system, and (5) the smooth and orderly distribution of banking funds according to local needs, which is also made possible by the branch system."

After hearing Mr. McLeod the commission went into private session in order to plan their line of campaign. Their investigation into the banking system will probably consume about six weeks, after which they will make certain recommendations to guide Parliament in its sixth decennial revision of the Canada Bank Act.

Maintenance of The Present Industrial Volume a Surprise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—The outstanding phenomenon of the current business situation is the surprising maintenance of industrial volumes, says the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, in a current survey, which continues in part:

"Enough time has elapsed since the various codes became operative for output to slump materially, if the business world were as badly scared as some of its members professed to be, or if big pre-code inventories had been accumulated.

"Yet production of both steel and automobiles, after hesitating momentarily as though about to turn downward, has steadied and is riding through traditionally dull August at rates close to recent peaks."

Stewart-Warner Loss

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Stewart-Warner Corp. reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $155,315 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $691,802 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $487,172 in the like 1932 quarter. For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $847,117, compared with a net loss of $1,-023,933 in the first half of 1932.

Large Amount Of Pork to Be Taken From the Market

Purpose to Obtain Higher Prices for Farmer by Reducing Supply

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Removal from the market of an immense amount of pork and pork products, estimated at possibly 500,000,000 pounds by the first of the year, and 2,000,000,000 pounds by a year hence, is being considered by the agricultural authorities in Washington.

Recommendations that the pork supply be cut by these quantities were recently made by the national corn and hog committee. This is composed of 25 leaders from 10 corn belt states.

Their object is to obtain higher prices for the farmer by reducing the supply, which they say has been so large as to force prices down too far.

Experts from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have been working with the corn belt committee, both in the middle West and in Washington.

New Basis of Production

It is expected that Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, will adopt a large measure of the proposals, and that he will soon order a new basis for the production of pork.

The hog and pork situation is one of the most difficult tasks of the agricultural renovation now going on under the Roosevelt Administration.

Packers and other interests have to be consulted in the working out of the plans.

Measures advised by the committee include discouragement of the raising of too many hogs, increase of exports and the possible sale or even donation of pork and pork products to relief agencies, on condition that their normal purchases are not accordingly restricted.

Special Tax Proposed

To keep down the supply of hogs it is proposed by the committee that benefit payments be made to farmers to market light pigs, and that a substantial tax be placed on all hogs marketed at weights above 235 pounds. The farmer would thus be paid to keep down the number of his hogs and not to grow too heavy ones.

A processing tax on pork and competing products would be levied to offset losses incurred in the disposal of surplus pork or pork products through these or other methods considered, if adopted.

The corn belt committee has also planned to bring in later to the authorities at Washington a program for reduction of corn acreage and the storing of corn on a more permanent basis. Compensation to farmers, from a tax on the processing of corn, meats and competing products was included.

General Motors July Sales Total 106,918

Total sales of cars and trucks to dealers by General Motors Corporation in July, including Canadian sales and overseas shipments, were 106,918, compared with 113,701 in June and 36,872 in July, 1932.

July sales to consumers in the United States totaled 87,297, compared with 32,849 in July, 1932, and 101,827 in June. Sales to dealers in the United States in July were 92,-546, compared with 31,096 in July of last year and 99,956 in June.

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Favorites Lose In Doubles Play At Culver, Ind.

Singles Stars, With Few Exceptions, Advance in U. S. Junior Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 9—Favorites, with few exceptions, continued to eliminate their opponents in the United States junior and boys' singles tennis championships here while the doubles play, which opened yesterday, saw unknowns win.

Trevor D. Weiss, Western Conference tennis star from the University of Chicago, paired with Jay L. Cohn, Chicago junior racquet threat, lost to H. Burtz Boulware and Richard Dunlop, the former from Jacksonville, Fla., and the latter from New York, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, for the first upset of the day.

Cohn had nearly as bad a time in the singles, finally advancing into the fourth round of the junior division after his opponent, George E. Dullnig, San Antonio (Texas) boy, led him 5—2 and 5—3. Cohn came from behind, however, winning both sets 7—5, 7—5. The match was closely played throughout, both players stroking carefully and waiting their chance for kills and cross-court shots.

Other favorites in the doubles came through with trouble though scores do not indicate they did so.

J. Donald Budge and William S. Seward, of Oakland and Beverly Hills, respectively, defeated Harold A. Bullock and Jack J. Kortlander of Grand Rapids, Mich., 6—1, 6—2. In the first set, five out of the seven games were carried to deuce and in the second set four of the games were deuced before the Californians won.

Ramsey D. Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., and Ernest E. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated the Lansing (Mich.) pair, Willard Klunsinger and Robert Laycock, after a long match, 6—2, 6—3.

In the singles play in the third round of the junior division C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles took another step toward the championship defeating Paschall Walthall, Culver, Ind., in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2. The volleying was brilliant and drew applause from the crowd frequently.

Ernest Sutter defeated Weiss, the "Big Ten" star, 7—5, 6—2. Weiss was inconsistent throughout the match, double faulting and netting constantly.

Budge beat John R. Behr of Bayside, L. I., N. Y., 6—4, 6—4, in one of the fastest matches of the day, while Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C., defeated Richard Dunlop, Paris, Tenn., in a hard-fought match, which stretched into three sets before the District of Columbia lad won at 6—2, 6—8, 8—6. Hunt took the first set easily, but failed to keep up his earlier pace in the second set, lagging 3—5 and deucing the Tennessean at 5-all. He won the next game only to lose the next three, Dunlop running out at 6—8. The summary:

United States Junior Tennis Championships
Singles—Third Round

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., defated Paschall Walthall, Culver, Ind., 6—2, 6—2.

Ernest E. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Trevor D. Weiss, Chicago, 7—5, 6—2.

W. Bennett Dey, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated J Marvin Preudenheim, Mt. Vernon, N Y., 6—0, 6—0.

Alfred L. Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., defeated James D. Hinchcliffe, New Haven, Conn., 6—1, 6—2.

William S. Seward, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Robert Nilhousen, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 6—4, 6—4.

Ralph Burns, Indianapolis, Ind., defeated Jack H. Wright, Hot Springs, Ark., 6—4, 7—5.

Joseph Abrams, New York, defeated Sumner Rodman, Dorchester, Mass., 8—6, 6—4.

John D. Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated John Ronald Behr, Bayside, L. I., 6—4, 6—4.

H. Burtz Boulware, Jacksonville, Fla., defeated H. B. Barclay, Baltimore, Md., 9—7, 6—4.

Ramsey D. Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., defeated Don Carlos Leavens, Mosinee, Wis., 7—5, 6—3.

Vernon M. John, Denver, Colo., defeated Howard Stephens Jr., St. Louis, Mo., 6—0, 6—1.

Fred W. Renker, Topeka, Kan., defeated Daniel Morse, Culver, Ind., 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Jay L. Cohn, Chicago, defeated George E. Dullnig, San Antonio, Texas, 7—5, 7—5.

Russell Ball, El Paso, Texas, defeated Frank Rericha, New York, 2—6, 6—3, 8—6.

George Ball, El Paso, Texas, defeated Hank Campbell, Indianapolis, Ind., 8—0, 6—3.

Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C., defeated Richard Dunlop, Paris, Tenn., 6—2, 6—8, 8—6.

United States Boys' Tennis Championships
Singles—Second Round

Robert Harmon, Oakland, Calif., defeated John Kettas, 6—0, 6—0.

Emil R. Colinares, Houston, Texas, defeated Quetin Birchard, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—2, 6—3.

Roy A Velinder, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Donald Brown, Winnetka, Ill., 6—2, 6—3.

Warren E. Christner, Topeka, Kan., defeated Jack Scott, Delafield, Wis., 6—2, 6—1.

Charles Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Hamilton Johnson, Oak Park, Ill., 6—1, 6—1.

Robert E. Borcherdt, Manitowoc, Wis., defeated Robert D. Renker, Topeka, Kan., 6—2, 6—0.

Peter Lauch, Upper Montclair, N. J., defeated Edgar Koehl, Culver, Ind., 6—0, 6—4.

Seymour Greenburg, Chicago, defeated William C. Fay, Pittsburgh, Penna., 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Robert A. Low, Manomet, Ill., defeated Arthur C. Neilson Jr., Winnetka, Ill., 6—1, 6—2.

Henry Daniels, New York, defeated Thomas Gordon Giles, Salt Lake City, Utah, 6—4, 6—4.

Arthur A. Jorgensen, Chicago, defeated J. Paul Strange Jr., Neenah, Wis., 6—3, 7—5.

Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, Ga., defeated William Strange, Neenah, Wis., 6—3, 7—5.

Fred Garbrecht, Grand Rapids, Mich., defeated Jack Totten, Patterson, N. J., 6—1, 6—3, 8—6.

Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Stacy Hill, Culver, Ind., 6—0, 6—0.

Junior Doubles Championship—First Round

James R. Behr, Bayside, Ill., and Frank Rericha, New York, defeated Jack Benjamin and Paul Iams, Dayton, Ohio, 7—5, 6—2.

George Ball and Russell Ball, El Paso, Texas, defeated Ralph D. Bald, Pittsburgh, Penna., and Richard Dickson, Uniontown, Penna., 6—2, 6—1.

Cyril E. Dougherty and Paul C. Dejohn, Pittsburgh, Penna., defeated Richard Jennings, Culver M. A., and John R. Roberts, St. Louis, Mo., 6—3, 6—1.

Mark F. Martin Jr. and Robert S. Weinstock, St. Louis, Mo., defeated Thomas F. Otley Jr. and Miller G. Sherwood, Grand Haven, Mich., 6—1, 6—2.

John Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., and William S. Seward, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Jack J. Kortlander and Harold A. Bullock, Grand Rapids, Mich., 6—1, 6—2.

Ralph E. Ellis, Winnetka, Ill., and James D. Hinchcliffe, New Haven, Conn., defeated David Sill Burt and Claude W. Cain, Evanston, Ill., 6—3, 9—7.

Ramsey D. Potts, Memphis, Tenn., and Ernest E. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Willard Klunsinger and Robert Laycock, East Lansing, Mich., 6—3, 6—3.

John L. Graeber and John D. Noblin defeated Joseph L. Abrams, New York, and J. Marvin Freudenheim, Mt. Vernen, N. Y., 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

H. Burt Boulware, Jacksonville, Fla., and Dick Dunlop, Uaris, Tenn., defeated Trever D. Weiss and Jay L. Cohn, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

Boys' Doubles Championship—First Round

L. W. Crossman Jr. and Peter Lauch 3d, White Plains, N. Y., defeated John Crook and George A. Hoyer, Culver M. A., 6—3, 6—0.

John B. Goodman and Robert Low, Manomet, Ill., defeated George A. Cunningham Jr., and John L. Dodd, Louisville, Ky., 6—3, 6—0.

Arthur A. Jorgensen and Charles T. Shorstron Jr., Chicago, defeated Harry W. Hazard Jr., Alderson, W. Va., and John Wapman, 6—4, 6—1.

Donald McNeill and Edward Lindsay, Oklahoma City, Okla., defeated Daniel Chiddister and Gabert Kramer, Goshen, Ind., 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Robert R. Borcherdt, Manitowoc, Wis., and Roy Anders Vellnder, San Antonio, Texas, defeated James B. Quinn and Ted Scott, Delafield, Wis., 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round

Robert Harmon and Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Robert Brown and Raymond T. Indall, St. Louis, Mo., 6—1, 6—3.

Men's Doubles, Rye Tennis Feature, Is Off to Good Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 9—Clean-up day in the eastern turf lawn tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club, brought all four of the divisions of the tourney up to date with a few exceptions, due to rain which halted the doubles play before the schedule had been quite completed. The third round of the women's singles had one match left, while the second round of the men's was brought through without exception. The women's doubles made good progress, and the mens' doubles, the feature of the championships, got under way.

The British players, Joan C. Ridley, Freida James, Dorothy E. Round, and Mary F. Heeley, are now all in the quarterfinals, with Miss Round and Miss James galloping through two matches each, eliminating American seeded players on the way. Miss James was especially effective, defeating Katharine Winthrop in her second match, 6—1, 6—1.

In the men's singles matches, Sidney B. Wood Jr., was the star of the day, encountering Bryan M. Grant Jr., the little Atlantan, by a score of 6—3, 6—2. The other singles winners were John W. Van Ryn and J. Gilbert Hall, also winners in straight sets.

The men's doubles, in which 32 pairs were entered, resulted in several defaults of the lesser stars, but the leaders, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., and Keith Gledhill, Lester R. Stoefen and Jack P. Tidball, and J. Gilbert Hall and R. Berkeley Bell, were all in action with success, and Frank X. Shields and Frank A. Parker were ready for play when the rain halted all further matches.

Sidney Wood and Clifford S. Sutter, and George M. Lott Jr., and Gregory S. Mangin, the other star teams will start today.

Eastern Turf Court Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Second Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 6—3, 6—2.

John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated Marcus Hecht, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Sam Lee, Berkeley, Calif., 6—3, 6—3.

Women's Singles—Second Round

Freida James, England, defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., 6—0, 6—2.

Dorothy E. Round, England, defeated Ruby C. Bihsop, Pasadena, Calif., 6—1, 7—5.

Mrs. Morgan Palmer, Port Chester, N. Y., defeated Mrs. R. H. Morris, Cohasset, Mass., 11—9, 6—4.

Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, Ont., defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., 15—13, 6—3.

Third Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Theodosia Smith, Los Angeles, 6—4, 8—6.

Joan C. Ridley, England, defeated Grace P. Surber, New York, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss James defeated Katharine Winthrop, Boston, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Round defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, N. Y., 6—4, 6—2.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Mrs. Palmer, 6—4, 6—1.

Elizabeth Deike, Los Angeles, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., 6—2, 6—4.

Mary F. Heeley, England, defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele defeated Mae Ceurvorst and Dr. Esther Bartosh, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

Miss Cruickshank and Alice I. Marble won from Mrs. A. M. Duncan and Helen Murray by default.

Miss Burritt and Beatrice Symons defeated Miss Winthrop and Dorrance Chase, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round

Mrs. W. V. Hester and Freda Scharman won from Miss Francis and Helen Fulton by default.

Elizabeth Ryan and Miss James defeated Mrs. Morris and Miss Cross, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Sachs and Virginia Ellis defeated Mrs. Thompson and Helen Jones, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Men's Doubles—First Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill defeated Martyn Buxby and R. O. Covington, 6—2, 6—3.

A. L. Bruneau and James Challis won from W. H. Martin and Frank Dame by default.

R. Berkeley Bell and J. Gilbert Hall defeated J. N. Anderson and Wood Ivins, 6—0, 6—4.

Kari F. Kamrath and Wilmer M. Hines defeated James Landauer and E. Craftmueller, 6—2, 6—4.

Lester R. Stoefen and Jack P. Tidball defeated Robert Stanford and Donald Longcope, 6—0, 6—3.

Martin and Sidney Legendre won from Marcus Hecht and partner by default.

Bryan M. Grant Jr. and Edward Jacobs won from Norcross S. Tilney Jr. and partner by default.

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

	1st In							
	W	L	L	B	A	PP	P	PC
Yorkshire	17	1	3	2	0	345	276	80.00
Sussex	14	4	6	1	0	375	342	64.80
Essex	11	7	2	3	0	345	184	53.33
Kent	10	8	2	3	1	360	173	48.05
Lancashire	8	1	8	5	1	315	149	47.30
Derbyshire	9	9	1	2	0	315	146	46.34
Warwickshire	8	5	4	6	1	360	162	45.00
Notingh'shire	2	4	6	2	1	315	139	44.12
Middlesex	7	8	2	1	1	285	122	42.80
Northamp'shire	5	7	4	3	0	285	104	36.49
Surrey	3	4	11	1	0	285	103	36.14
Gloucestershire	6	12	5	2	0	375	121	32.26
Somersetshire	5	10	0	4	1	300	91	30.00
Leicestershire	3	10	1	5	0	285	65	22.80
Hampshire	2	8	2	8	1	315	68	21.58
Glamorganshire	1	7	4	6	1	285	57	20.00
Worcestershire	1	11	5	5	1	345	59	17.10

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	26	15	.634
New Orleans	24	18	.571
Nashville	20	19	.513
Memphis	21	20	.512
Chattanooga	21	23	.477
Birmingham	18	21	.462
Little Rock	20	24	.455
Atlanta	16	26	.381

Results Aug. 8

Nashville 8, Little Rock 4.
Birmingham 5, Atlanta 4.
Memphis 10, Chattanooga 3.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Sacramento	77	51	.602
Portland	76	51	.598
Los Angeles	77	52	.597
Hollywood	74	52	.587
Oakland	57	71	.445
Missions	52	77	.421
San Francisco	50	77	.394
Seattle	46	78	.371

Results Aug. 8

Oakland 3, Missions 1.
Portland 3, San Francisco 2.
Los Angeles 3, Seattle 2.
Sacramento 7, Hollywood 1.

Surprises In Archery Shoot At St. Louis

Seventeen-Year-Old Boy and Girl Lead Championship Divisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9—The first day of the target shooting events of the championship tournament of National Archery Association brought some surprises. Madeline Taylor of Newton Center, Mass., a 17-year-old girl who won the junior championship in 1931, led the field in the first National round with a score of 68—400. The defending champion, Ilda Hanchett of Inglewood, Calif., had to be content with fourth place. In the first Columbia round, which was shot in the afternoon, which Mrs. G. M. Lyon of Tulsa, Okla., took first place in this round. The defending champion placed third and Miss Taylor dropped to fifth place.

Among the men, Ralph R. Miller, a 17-year-old boy from Seattle, Wash., led the defending champion, Russell E. Hoogerhyde of Bristol, Conn., by a wide margin. Miller's score was 126-630 while Hoogerhyde turned in a card of 118-544. The extremely hot weather caused the bows to let down, so record scores were out of the question.

First National Round

Madeline Taylor, Newton Center	68	400
Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	69	373
Mrs. C. B. Mudd, St. Louis	62	348
Ilda Hanchett, Inglewood	58	332
Mrs. E. N. Stamps, Seattle	64	314
Mrs. A. L. Halcomb, Grand Rapids	59	313
Margaret A. Broberg, Elcerrito	62	302
Isopheena Swendsen, Hazel Crest	58	286
Mrs. Roy I. Case, Racine	56	286
Mrs. F. P. McNally, St. Louis	58	284

First Columbia Round

Mrs. G. M. Lyon, Tulsa	68	450
Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	72	448
Ilda Hanchett, Inglewood	71	439
Violet Spooner, Maplewood	70	436
Madeleine Taylor, Newton Center	71	433
Mrs. G. B. Mudd, St. Louis	71	425
Mrs. A. L. Halcomb, Grand Rapids	70	418
Mrs. F. P. McNally, St. Louis	66	406
Mrs. E. M. Stamps, Seattle	68	404
Alice Duggan, Greenwich	70	394

First York Round

Ralph R. Miller Jr., Seattle	126	630
Russell E. Hoogerhyde, Bristol	118	554
Malvern E. Spansel, Pacific Grove	103	547
Samuel L. Coffin, Webster Groves	113	519
Clinton Douglas, Los Angeles	116	518
Chester Seay, Los Angeles	101	513
Frank X. Goulet, Los Angeles	116	512
Frank Breest, Fullerton	109	505
W. C. McMillian, Los Angeles	102	500
J. Adam Dashiell, Minneapolis	103	491

Boys' Intermediate Division

First Hereford Round

Richard Collins, Tulsa	136	672
Wendell Markham, Denver	124	622
John G. Brink Jr., Chicago	133	567
R. L. Milton, East St. Louis	99	429
Harry Rhoads, St. Louis	90	368
George Meir, Peoria	81	365
Bill Morehouse, Tulsa	66	276
Edward W. Hodgson, East St. Louis	69	249

Girls' First National Round

Marie Klopsteg, Evanston	40	148
Estelle Reeb, East St. Louis	37	135

First Columbia Round

Marie Klopsteg, Evanston	66	344
Estelle Reeb, East St. Louis, Ill.	57	229

Boys' Junior Division

Double Junior America

Ted Crowell, Tulsa	178	1182
Walter Haury, Newton	176	1160
John Hobson, Lyons	171	987
Howard Smith, St. Louis	159	829
Bill Waters, East St. Louis	149	710

Girls' First Junior Columbia Round

Anna May King, Tulsa	72	510
Sarah Jane Smith, Tulsa	65	395
Virginia Reeb, East St. Louis	66	364

First Junior America Round

Anna May King	83	465
Sarah Jane Smith	76	420
Virginia Reeb	66	364

Four Los Angeles Players Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAK PARK, Ill., Aug. 9—Four Los Angeles (Calif.) players survived the first round of match play in the annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at the Oak Park Country Club here yesterday. The leader of the coast clan, Mrs. Gregory Lifur of the Riviera C. C., runnerup in 1929, today faced in the second round the woman who defeated her in the extra-hole final match at Cleveland, Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., who has won the title twice since then and is now defending the crown.

Mrs. Lifur, yesterday, defeated Mrs. Charles Dennehy Jr. of Onwentsia C. C., near Chicago, 5 and 4, while Mrs. Hill was eliminating Mrs. H. Austin Pardue of Minneapolis, 1 up. The medalist of the tourney, Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., was put out by Mrs. Melvin Jones of Lincolnshire C. C., the 1921 champion, 1 up. The present national women's champion, Virginia Van Wie of Beverly C. C., Chicago, won her first match, 4 and 3, against Mrs. L. W. Mida of Butterfield C. C.

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Mrs. H. A. Pardue, Minneapolis, 1 up.

Mrs. Gregory Lifur, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Mrs. Charles Dennehy Jr., Onwentsia C. C., 5 and 4.

Mrs. Leon Solomon, Memphis, Tenn., defeated Jane Gage, LaGrange, Ill., 1 up.

Jane Weiller, Northmoor C. C., defeated Mrs. R. J. Kohn, St. Louis, Mo., 7 and 6.

Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa, defeated Dorothy Foster, Springfield, Ill., 2 and 1.

Mrs. L. K. Zech, Tam O'Shanter G. C., defeated Mrs. J. G. Wittig, Los Angeles, 1 up.

Imgard Grabbe, Terre Haute, Ind., defeated Mrs. L. M. Brambach, Euclid Hills C. C., 1 up (21 holes).

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire C. C., defeated Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., 1 up.

Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt Jr., Northmoor C. C., defeated Mrs. R. I. Bullard, Springfield, Ill., 4 and 2.

Elisabeth Abbott, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated June Beebe, Olympia Fields C. C., 4 and 3.

Rena Nelson, Exmoor C. C., defeated Mary Pietsch, Glenview G. C., 2 and 1.

Mrs. C. B. Harbaugh, Cleveland, Ohio, defeated Mildred Hacki, Midlothian C. C., 4 and 3.

Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill G. C., defeated Helen MacMorran, Indian Hill G. C., 3 and 1.

Mrs. Mildred Green, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Mrs. D. W Norton, Glenview G. C., 4 and 3.

Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C. C., defeated Mrs. L. W. Mida, Butterfield C. C., 4 and 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	61	42	.592
Pittsburgh	59	44	.573
Chicago	59	47	.557
Boston	55	51	.519
St. Louis	55	51	.519
Philadelphia	44	59	.427
Brooklyn	43	60	.417
Cincinnati	44	63	.411

Results Aug. 8.

Brooklyn 1, New York 0 (11 innings).
Chicago 4, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

Touring Cricketers Win

SWANSEA, Wales, Aug. 9 (AP)—The touring British West Indies cricket team defeated Glamorgan, county championship eleven, yesterday by 10 wickets, scoring 463 and 30 for no wickets against 295 and 197 for Glamorgan. George Headley and Bealey were high scorers for the visitors, the former with 89 and the latter with 108, not out.

Mortie Dutra And Hines Tie For the Medal

Score 36-Hole Total of 138 to Lead Golfers Seeking Pro Championship

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9 (AP)—Leading a par-shelling brigade that shattered all field qualifying records, Mortie Dutra, older brother of the defending title holder, and Jimmy Hines, from the Timber Point Club, New York, came in with sensational finishes yesterday to tie for the United States professional golf championship medal with 36-hole totals of 138.

So furious was the assault over the short, but tricky, Blue Mound Country Club course that eight players, among them Gene Sarazen, shot sub-par scores. A new record low score of 146 was required to place among the 31 who will open the struggle for the championship against Olin A. Dutra over the 36-hole match play route.

Out of the field of 93, only four players failed to qualify despite the brilliant scoring. Eddie Schultz, who burned up the championship course in sectional tryouts at Troy, N. Y.; Jimmy Foulis of Chicago, St. Paul open champion; Billy Burke, 1931 national open title holder, and Ralph Guldahl, runnerup in the 1933 national open at North Shore, composed the quartet which missed. Six other Ryder Cup players made the grade, Burke being the only one to fail.

To Mortie of the Dutra golfing family went the honor of individual par blasting yesterday as perfect weather, fairly cool and minus wind, prevailed. Comfortably among the leaders with a morning round of 72, two over par, Mortie started his final round with a perfect 35 on the front nine and then leveled the incoming expanse with a sensational 31 for his 66 and a 138. Dead pitch shots and six one-putt greens carried Dutra to the brilliant score that came within one stroke of tying the course record by Francis Gallett, home club professional.

Hines shot 36—34—70 in the morning and a pair of 34's for his 68 in the afternoon. Like Dutra, his prize shots were dead approaches that he stuck repeatedly around the pin for easy putts.

One shot behind Hines and Dutra was Johnny Revolta, 22-year-old Menominee (Michigan) star, who shot 68 in the morning to land in a quadruple tie with Sarazen, Jack Curley of Quincy, Mass., and Victor Ghezzie, Rumson, N. Y. But like the other three he couldn't keep up the pace. He finished with a 71 for a 36-hole total of 139.

Next in line were Sarazen and the veteran Willie Klein of New York, at 140. Gene was a trifle wild with his tee shots in the afternoon, whereas Klein stuck even with par all day with a pair of 70's. Other low scorers were Al Houghton, Washington, D. C., 72—69—141; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 71—70—141; Grezzie with 68—73—141; Tom Creavy of Albany, N. Y., 1931 champion, 74—68—142, and Frank Walsh, 1932 finalist, who wound up with rounds of 73—69—142.

Leo H. Diegel of Grosse Point, Mich., two times national pro champion, was well up among the leaders with 72—71—143 as were Curley, who slumped to a 75 after his first round of 68, Horton Smith, Johnny Farrell, Harry Cooper, Ed Dudley, and Bobby Cruickshank, who also had 143's.

O. E. Barnhart and W. W. Wilson Tied for Lead

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—W. W. Wilson of Washington Park, this city, tied O. E. Barnhart of Elgin, Ill., for first-division leadership in the annual championship tournament of the American Roque League at Garfield Park here yesterday. Wilson scored two victories while Barnhart was clinching one, and both now display three wins without a loss.

Wilson defeated G. R. Dazey of Indianapolis, Ind., 32 to 27, and O. D. Barnhart of Elgin, 32 to 23. O. E. Barnhart defeated the league president, W. H. Hoagland of Peoria, Ill., 32 to 20. Two other players are still undefeated. The summary:

First Division

O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 32 to 20.

F. B. Krause, Long Beach, Calif., defeated W. H. Hoagland, 32 to 9.

G. R. Dazey, Indianapolis, defeated W. E. Gilbert, Garfield Park, 32 to 26.

W. H. Hoagland defeated O. D. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., 32 to 23.

W. W. Wilson, Washington Park, defeated G. R. Dazey, 32 to 27.

G. T. Franklin, Washington Park, defeated G. R. Dazey, 32 to 8.

W. W. Wilson defeated O. D. Barnhart, 32 to 23.

In the second division, D. C. Hills of Indianapolis, Ind., advanced with three victories. Hills defeated T. E. O'Connor of Lincoln Park, Chicago, 32 to 7; G. F. Denny of Aurora, Ill., 32 to 2, and Edward Norris of the local courts, 32 to 28. The summary:

Second Division

G. F. Denny, Aurora, Ill., defeated W. C. Mighill, Aurora, 32 to 20.

W. C. Mighill defeated Edward Morris, Garfield Park, 32 to 24.

D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, Ind., defeated G. F. Denny, 32 to 28.

D. C. Hills defeated T. E. O'Connor, Lincoln Park, 32 to 7.

D. C. Hills defeated Edward Norris, 32 to 28.

A. W. Collins, Washington Park, defeated Richard Hayes, Garfield Park, 32 to 16.

Three Golf Titles Imported

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—As some sort of consolation for the annual export to the United States of the British open golf championship cup, three French golfing titles have this year been imported into England—the "open" by Bert Gadd, the open amateur by Brig.-Gen. A. C. Critchely, and the women's "open" by Kathleen Garnham. Gadd, who is a professional attached to the Brand Hall Golf Club, England, went round the course at Chantilly four times in 283 strokes, his last 18 holes producing a total of 72, against the 76 of M. Dallemagne (Saint Vermain), the French professional champion, who was level with him at a score of 210 when the third round was completed.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	74	38	.555
Minneapolis	64	54	.542
St. Paul	62	56	.526
Indianapolis	58	54	.518
Toledo	56	55	.487
Louisville	55	55	.483
Milwaukee	48	60	.431
Kansas City	44	75	.370

Results Aug. 8

Milwaukee 3, Toledo 2 (10 innings).
Minneapolis 11, Louisville 2.
Columbus 4, Kansas City 2.
Indianapolis 7, St. Paul 5.

Helen Germaine And Simons Win In Parks Tennis

Woman Champion Reaches Quarterfinal Round in Public Court Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Helen E. Germaine of New York, defending women's singles champion, and Arnold P. Simons of Louisville, Ky., men's singles champion, advanced in the eleventh United States public parks lawn tennis championships on the courts in Central Park yesterday.

Miss Germaine, who competed in the United States indoor junior tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts last December, yesterday won two matches to reach the quarterfinal round. In the second round Miss Germaine defeated Beatrice Bryan of Memphis, Tenn., 6—3, 6—3 and followed this up with an easy 6—1, 6—1 victory over Mrs. Jean Artzberger of Pittsburgh.

Simons won his third-round match yesterday from Martin Mayer of New Orleans, losing seven games in three sets, which were scored at 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

Only one upset was recorded in men's singles. Bernard Friedman of Philadelphia and the University of North Carolina, seeded sixth, bowed to Heck Fink of Brooklyn, 6—2, 10—8, 3—6, 6—4.

Edna Smith of Cleveland surprised Mrs. Charles P. Stone of Washington, the third seeded star, by winning, 8—6, 6—2, in the third round.

United States Public Parks Tennis Championships

Women's Singles—Second Round

Helen E. Germaine, New York, defeated Beatrice Bryan, Memphis, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Jean Artzberger, Pittsburgh, defeated Clara Roitman, New York, 9—7, 6—1.

Mrs. K. Dietz Felbinger, St. Louis, won from Elsie Sherman, Newark, by default.

Third Round

Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, defeated Mae Savage, Millburn, N. J., 6—0, 6—0.

Lydia Kayser, Buffalo, won from Frances Griffin, Bayonne, N. J., by default.

Edna Smith, Cleveland, defeated Mrs. Charles P. Stone, Washington, 8—6, 6—2.

Vinnie Maschio, Woodcliff, N. J., defeated Mrs. Felbinger, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Germaine defeated Mrs. Artzberger, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Andree Russell, Cleveland, defeated Jean Sagat, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Mary Capa, Detroit, defeated Marion Craig, Cleveland, 6—0, 6—1.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Constance O'Donovan and Esther Chalieve, Detroit, won from Emily Twell and Vera Howell, Brooklyn, by default.

Marion Craig and Edna Smith, Cleveland, defeated Jean Sagat and Mrs. J. D. Weiner, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Men's Singles—Second Round

Joseph Hammond, Phoenix, Ariz., defeated George Marvinney, Weehawken, N. J., 1—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round

Arnold Simons, Louisville, defeated Martin Mayer, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

John Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Fred Kuser, Trenton, N. J., 6—4, 6—1, 3—7, 6—3.

William Lurie, New York, defeated Frank Shore, Washington, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4.

Ralph Minnick, Cleveland, defeated Eugene Berger, New York, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Maurice Bayon, New Orleans, defeated Elmer Rudy, Baltimore, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.

Wiley Van Wagner, Louisville, defeated Ray Daggett, Syracuse, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

Bernard Welsh, Washington, D. C., defeated Leo Gould, Detroit, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4.

Theodore R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated Ray Stone, New York, 7—9, 6—3, 6—0, 6—0.

Robert Lake, Birmingham, defeated Gerald Goldsman, Buffalo, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1.

Leonard Hartman, New York, defeated Walter Smigel, Cleveland, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6, 6—1.

Anthony Latona, Washington, defeated Daniel Freedman, New York, 6—7, 7—5, 6—1, 7—5.

George O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Edward Mesmer, Syracuse, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Earl Bossone, Cincinnati, defeated Julius Axelrod, Philadelphia, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2, 6—1.

Heck Fink, Brooklyn, defeated Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia, 6—2, 7—8, 3—6, 6—4.

William Schomer, Minneapolis, won from Frank Botsch, Bayonne, N. J., by default.

Men's Doubles—First Round

Eugene Berger and Maurice Perlow, New York, won from Fred Kuser and Edward Craig, Trenton, N. J., by default.

Robert Lake and Harvey Terrell, Birmingham, defeated Frank Drummond and Daniel Magrino, Woodcliff, N. J., 6—2, 6—0, 6—0.

Arnold P. Simons and Wiley van Wagner, Louisville, defeated Milton Bielfield and Leo Gould, Detroit, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

William Schommer and Charles Britsius, Minneapolis, defeated Maurice Bayon and Martin Mayer, New Orleans, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Ben Brownstein and Heck Fink, Brooklyn, defeated R. W. Stelle and Michael Zarrilli, Richmond, N. Y., 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Leonard Hartman and Ray Stone, New York, won from Harold Decker and Don Frost, Poughkeepsie, by default.

Theodore R. Drewes and Elmer Dorfmont, St. Louis, defeated Milton Weinik and Harry Gertwagon, Newark, N. J., 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

Frank Shore and Anthony Latona, Washington, defeated Gerald Goldsman and Louis Schaeffer, Kenmore, N. Y., 6—1, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Walter Lurman and Maynard Weisberg, Boston, defeated Charles Fac

Women Writers Teaching World About Womankind

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Reviewing the achievements of women writers of the century, "a vast field densely populated," Mrs. Katherine Peabody Girling, speaking in the series of women's lectures at a Century of Progress, asked her feminine audience a thought-provoking question:

"Is not our greatest achievement the fact that we have, in our writings, revealed womanhood to mankind? That is as important as the discovery of a new comet would be to an astronomer. The idea of feminine inferiority can never hold again the dominance it used to hold. Before women wrote freely their interpretation of their thoughts and feelings, who understood them?".

Mrs. Girling, whose short story, "When Hannah Var Eight Year Old," was selected by the Atlantic Monthly as one of its most distinguished contributions for reprinting in its 75th anniversary number, was presented by the Chicago Woman's Club, which is sponsoring the lectures.

While there have always been women writers, the outstanding names before 1833 were comparatively few, said Mrs. Girling. Then came a great economic change which gave women the opportunity to become educated and to write. The home ceased to be a factory manufacturing products from candles to cloth. Before long women began to order groceries by telephone. And that was an epochal change.

How many women have taken literary prizes equal in distinction with those taken by men, the speaker observed. Recently in a contest open to men and women, Janet Beith won a $20,000 prize offered by an English and an American publisher. There are women winners of Nobel prizes, of Pulitzer prizes and many others. Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody won the Stratford-on-Avon prize from a great number of contestants in many parts of the world, Mrs. Girling recalled.

The many eminent women writers are well known and Mrs. Girling referred to them only briefly: George Eliot, Willa Cather, Edith Wharton, Sigrid Undset, Virginia Woolf, the novelists; Christina Rosetti, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Emily Dickinson, Edna St. Vincent Millay, the poets, and many others.

In less conspicuous fields women had also won laurels, Mrs. Girling noted. Women were unexcelled, she thought, as writers of patriotic verse of a high literary standard. As examples of poems possessing this rare combination of qualities she mentioned "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory," by Julia Ward Howe, and "America, the Beautiful," by Katharine Lee Bates.

As hymn writers, too, women of the century had distinguished themselves, Mrs. Girling reminded her audience. A hymn which has been translated into every language and which is sung by all Christian denominations and some other religions, approaching a universal hymn, was the composition of a woman. It is "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the author is Sarah F. Adams.

In drama, Mrs. Girling said, women had to their credit the two American plays of the century with the longest runs, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Abie's Irish Rose." Lady Gregory had been an important influence on the drama "by placing on the stage simple people with sincere problems."

LEGAL NOTICES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS—AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEENTH—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE—VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I (7) had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund, and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by any reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the (8) City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz, the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, or that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying (9) it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most if not all of the daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report, duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in great part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston, which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same (10) shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any, superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities—such as a zoological garden and handsome buildings therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should (11) be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE FUND —FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1932:

CITY OF BOSTON—GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND
CASH STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1932, TO DECEMBER 31, 1932

Cash on Hand—January 1, 1932 ..... $235,459.12

RECEIPTS

a/c Securities a/c Principal			
From sale of $50,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3¼'s due 1934-1938	$50,000.		
Cost	49,234.23		49,234.23
Profit		$765.77	
Profit Securities a/c Principal		$765.77	765.77
a/c Securities—a/c Income			
From payment of $2000. City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1932—			
Cost	$2,006.60		2,006.60
Rec'd in payment of same	2,000.00		
Loss	6.60		
From payment of $2000. Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due April 1, 1932	$2,000.00		
Cost	1,981.40		1,981.40
Profit		$18.60	18.60
From payment of $150,000. City of Boston Notes due October 1, 1932			150,000.00
From Rents, etc. (including Taxes, etc—paid by Lessees)		$413,864.21	
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits		49,762.71	463,326.92
			$923,792.64

PAYMENTS

a/c Real Estate		
For Alterations and new Elevators installed in Building 157 Tremont Street		$50,000.00
a/c Securities—a/c Principal		
For $1,000. City of Boston 4's due April 1, 1941		985.92
a/c Securities—a/c Income		
For $150,000. City of Boston Notes due October 1, 1932		150,000.00
a/c Health Unit No 4—Roxbury—Additions and Alterations		66,118.57
a/c Health Unit No. 7—Roxbury—Sundry Payments a/c Construction		236,792.35
For Operating Expenses of the Fund	$ 66,561.74	
Accrued Interest	3.56	
Taxes	137,207.50	
Loss—Securities a/c Income	6.60	203,779.40
Cash on Hand—December 31, 1932		225,116.50
		$923,792.64

INCOME STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1932, TO DECEMBER 31, 1932

Cash Received:		
From Rents		$ 363,864.41
Interest on Additional Valuations		689.76
Interest on Alterations		3,696.95
Interest on Betterments		121.66
Interest on Construction		10,349.10
Total Rents, etc.		$ 377,811.82
Insurance	2,444.60	
Taxes	121,980.64	
Water	348.97	
Miscellaneous	54.35	
Fire Losses	11,201.83	
Profit—Securities a/c Income	18.60	
Total Rents, Taxes, etc.		$ 413,863.81
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits		49,762.71
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$ 463,345.83
Expenses Paid:		
For Pay Roll	$ 8,197.67	
Supplies	347.10	
Repairs	3,457.59	
Gas	44.80	
Water	2,980.43	
Insurance	13,250.90	
Electric Light and Power	1,148.32	
Miscellaneous	175.00	
Fuel	2,982.57	
Fire Losses	11,201.83	
Office Expenses	19,050.85	
Total Operating Expenses	$ 66,561.74	
Accrued Interest	3.56	
Taxes	137,207.50	
Loss—Securities a/c Income	6.60	
TOTAL EXPENSES		$203,779.40
NET INCOME		$259,566.43

LEGAL NOTICES **LEGAL NOTICES**

Net Receipts from Real Estate for year 1932 ..... $ 3,998,794.97
Real Estate—at Book Cost 4,002,210.63
$3,998,794.97=4.23% on Real Estate—at Book Cost
Assessors—1932—Total Valuation 3,672,000.00
$3,672,000.00=4.23% on Assessors' Total Valuation
Net Receipts of Fund for year 1932 ..... 289,566.13
Principal of Fund 3,993,302.85
$289,566.13=4.33% on Principal of Fund

INCOME STATEMENT

Net Receipts for the year to January 31, 1932	$	195,763.82
for the year to January 31, 1933		211,944.35
for the year to January 31, 1934		218,970.11
for 11 mos. to December 31, 1930		213,224.68
for the year to December 31, 1931		274,277.47
for the year to December 31, 1932		289,566.13
for the year to December 31, 1933		293,810.84
Received from the Executors—of their first and final account—to February 11, 1932		264,220.01
for the year to December 31, 1932		222,000.00
for the year to December 31, 1931		222,000.00
for the year to December 31, 1930		222,000.00
for the year to December 31, 1929		222,000.00
TOTAL NET INCOME TO DECEMBER 31, 1933		$3,113,577.61

Charged to Income viz:

Cost of Health Unit No. 1—North End:	Land and Building	$ 416,799.77	
	Improvements	81,197.38	497,997.15
Cost of Health Unit No. 2—East Boston:	Land and Building	311,784.98	
	Improvements	31,550.53	343,335.76
Cost of Health Unit No. 3—South Boston:	Land and Building	368,635.02	
	Improvements	14,767.11	383,303.03
Cost of Health Unit No. 4—Roxbury:	Land and Building	63,396.38	
	Alterations and Improvements	184,257.33	
	Addition and Alterations (1932)	68,118.57	315,772.28
Cost of Health Unit No. 5—Charlestown:	Land and Building	382,130.77	
	Improvements	1,472.18	383,602.95
Cost of Health Unit No. 6—West End:	Land and Building		571,880.51
Cost of Health Unit No. 7—Roxbury:	Land	39,519.50	
	Sundry Payments	10,000.00	
	Account Construction	236,792.35	286,311.75
Balance—as per Trial Balance—December 31, 1932			321,472.49
			$3,113,577.61

PRINCIPAL—DECEMBER 31, 1932

Real Estate	$4,048,210.63
Securities	1,045,086.11
Cash	6.11
As per Trial Balance	$5,093,302.85
The original Principal as per Executors' Inventory turned over to the Trustees amounted to	$5,534,027.05

INCOME—DECEMBER 31, 1932

Securities	$ 106,363.10
Cash	225,116.50
As per Trial Balance	$ 331,479.60

REAL ESTATE—DECEMBER 31, 1932

	Estate	Book Cost	Assessors' 1932 Valuation
138-140	Boylston Street	$ 182,000.00	$ 240,000.00
144-148	Boylston Street	192,000.00	265,000.00
150-152	Boylston Street	192,000.00	265,000.00
154-200	Boylston Street	400,000.00	400,000.00
4-40	Boylston Street	133,560.00	133,560.00
42-44	Boylston Street	377,560.00	377,560.00
46-48	Boylston Street	139,000.00	139,000.00
77- 81	State Street	800,000.00	800,000.00
131-133	Tremont Street	670,000.00	670,000.00
135-155	Tremont Street	450,000.00	450,000.00
157	Tremont Street	823,000.00	823,000.00
161	Tremont Street	650,000.00	650,000.00
518-521	Washington Street	370,000.00	370,000.00
525-527	Washington Street	455,000.00	
(At Executors' Inventory)		$4,873,400.00	
131-133	Tremont Street—new elevators	84,810.63	
157	Tremont Street—Alterations and new elevators	90,000.00	
		$4,048,210.63	$5,873,000.00

SECURITIES—A/C PRINCIPAL—DECEMBER 31, 1932

			Book Cost
$ 23,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Nov. 1,	1932	$ 22,988.75
160,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1,	1934	159,573.14
3,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1935	2,944.80
4,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 1,	1935	3,925.50
15,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1,	1936	15,000.00
2,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Oct. 1,	1936	1,997.00
41,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Apr. 1,	1937	39,737.45
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1,	1937	1,015.26
8,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1937	8,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Jan. 1,	1938	11,712.30
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due June 1,	1938	1,016.40
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1,	1938	1,006.12
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1938	13,000.00
10,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31,	1938	10,000.00
11,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1939	10,703.44
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1939	13,000.00
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1939	13,000.00
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31,	1939	13,000.00
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1940	13,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31,	1940	12,000.00
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Apr. 1,	1941	985.92
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1941	13,000.00
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1942	13,000.00
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31,	1942	13,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1943	11,944.86
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1,	1943	11,988.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1943	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31,	1943	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1944	12,000.00
277,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1945	252,119.30
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1945	12,000.00
82,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1,	1946	83,232.40
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1946	5,000.00
10,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Apr. 1,	1947	10,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1947	5,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1948	5,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1948	5,000.00
6,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1949	6,000.00
8,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1950	8,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 1,	1950	5,000.00
3,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due June 1,	1951	3,000.00
41,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1952	41,000.00
1,000.00	City of Minneapolis 4½'s due Aug. 1,	1940	1,000.00
10,000.00	City of Portland 4 's due Dec. 1,	1938	9,978.40
9,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1,	1939	8,981.40
3,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1,	1940	2,927.70
21,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1,	1941	20,448.23
71,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1,	1942	69,198.06
15,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1,	1943	14,614.50
4,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1,	1943	3,900.00
8,000.00	City of Chicago 4's due Jan. 1,	1948	7,931.81
$1,084,000.00			$1,045,086.11

SECURITIES—A/C INCOME—DECEMBER 31, 1932

			Book Cost
$ 2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1933	$ 2,008.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1934	2,010.00
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1935	2,011.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1936	2,013.00
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1937	2,014.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1938	2,015.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1939	2,017.00
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1940	2,018.30
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1941	2,019.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1942	2,020.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1943	2,021.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1944	2,022.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1945	2,023.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1946	2,024.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1947	2,025.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1948	2,026.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1949	2,027.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1950	2,028.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1951	2,029.20
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1952	2,030.00
1,000.00	City of Minneapolis 4½'s due Aug. 1,	1940	1,000.00
2,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3 's due Mar. 1,	1935	1,998.40
56,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1,	1939	55,797.60
3,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1,	1940	2,936.80
5,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1,	1945	4,846.50
$107,000.00			$106,363.10

TRIAL BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1932

Real Estate	$4,048,210.63	Principal	$5,093,302.85
Securities		Income	331,479.49
a/c Principal	$1,045,086.11		
Income	106,363.10		
Cash			
a/c Principal	$ 6.11		
Income	225,110.39	225,116.50	
	$5,524,776.34		$5,424,776.34

Rents, Insurance, Taxes, etc., unpaid at December 31, 1932, amounted to $66,434.74

JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.
JOSEPH McGRATH, President of the City Council.
RUPERT S. CARVEN, City Auditor.
FREDERIC S. SNYDER, President of the Chamber of Commerce.
ROBERT G. DODGE, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston.
} TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Then personally appeared the above named Trustees who made oath to the foregoing statement being true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
Before me, PAUL H. KEATING, Notary Public.
Boston, July 28, 1933.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

We have audited the books and accounts of the George Robert White Fund for the year ending December 31, 1932, and hereby certify that—in our opinion—the income due in that year has been accounted for and the expenses paid have been duly authorized and approved; that the investments on December 31, 1932, were satisfactorily accounted for; and that Principal and Income for 1932 are properly summarized in the foregoing account.

CLARKSON, GUINEE & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.
Boston, August 2, 1933.

STATEMENT

In the expenditure of the Net Income of the Fund—"for creating works of public utility and beauty"—the Trustees have adopted a policy of establishing HEALTH UNITS in various sections of the City; in the hope of thus being able—by proper instructions—to better the living and health conditions of the communities in the congested districts. Conferences have been held with the various health agencies and welfare workers of the City in an endeavor to have the policy of the Trustees made beneficial and constructive and also to insure the establishment of the Health Units in such locations as will be serve "for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston."

In conformity therewith, the first Health Unit was established at North Margin Street and Baldwin Place—in the North End; having been transferred—on its completion, November 1, 1924—to the Health Department of the City—for its care and maintenance—in accordance with the terms of the will of the late George Robert White.

The second Health Unit was established at Paris and Emmons Streets in East Boston and has been in operation—under the Health Department of the City—since August 4, 1928.

The third Health Unit was established at Dorchester, West Fourth and Gold Streets in South Boston and has been in operation since June 24, 1927.

The fourth Health Unit has been established at Blue Hill Avenue, Savin and Maywood Streets in Roxbury having been dedicated on September 24, 1929, and in operation from that date.

The fifth Health Unit was established at High, Elm and Summer Streets in Charlestown; having been dedicated on November 25, 1930, and in operation from that date.

The sixth Health Unit was established at Blossom and Parkman Streets in the West End; having been dedicated on September 14, 1930, and in operation from that date.

The seventh Health Unit was established at Whittier, Downing, Vernon and Hampshire Streets in Roxbury; having been dedicated on February 24, 1933, and in operation from that date.

The Health Unit buildings have varied in size from (the first) 2300 square feet to the (seventh) 7800 square feet and have been erected on lots of land varying in area from 13,870 square feet to 55,700 square feet; thus providing Health Units—with accomodations and equipment fully adequate to the requirements of the communities they serve—and also ample playgrounds for use in connection therewith. Edward M. Gallagher—President of the Boston City Council—served as Trustee to December 31, 1932.

EDWARD L. LOGAN, Manager.

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Values Incomparable
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WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
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MAPLEWOOD CENTRE Tel. So. Or. 2-0070

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-8340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays.
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Miss Everett, Inc.
492 Bloomfield Avenue
Cotton Dresses, $5.95
Hats, $1.95 up

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20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dietitians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetizing food made of the purest and freshest products available.

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MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb.
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled.
Luncheons and Dinners Served.
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Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.25
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Phone Montclair 3-7282

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Marinello
Scientific Beauty Specialist
Reasonable Prices
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PERSONAL SERVICE
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Near Church Street

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Specialists in Salads, Cold Cuts, Fine Cheese, Caviar, etc.

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Over 40 Years Continuous Service

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LEASING
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PROPERTY SERVICE
ELMON B. SEE
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Central Jersey's Greatest Store
TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

For Good Service & Moderate Prices
Consult the
Lightning Shoe Repair Company
204 EAST FRONT STREET
Opposite Strand Theater, Plainfield, N. J.
We call for and deliver—just phone Plfd 2637

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Our Home Made Pastries
are freshly baked daily. Luncheons served. We specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes. Our pastries are sold at the Park Stores.
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GRADE "A" RAW MILK AND CREAM
ALSO PASTEURIZED MILK
Produced under rigid standard of cleanliness. Daily deliveries in Plainfield. Visit our farm at Lebanon.
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EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
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KOPPERS COKE, SEABOARD COKE
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Park Confectaurant
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Good Meals Served at Reasonable Prices
SUNDAY DINNERS 60c and $1.00

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
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Care of the Scalp
PERMANENT WAVING
ANNA E. SMITH Tel. 6-1811
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NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth Florist, Inc.
43 North Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760-4761

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Toys and Sporting Goods
TOYS FOR VACATIONS
FISHING OUTFITS—SALT and FRESH WATER
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Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

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The Westfield Trust Co.

It Is A Saving to Use—
Lehigh Coal
The Coal That Satisfies
Lasts Longer Heats More Efficiently
ICE COAL WOOD
GEO. M. STEUERNAGEL
708 South Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1942

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery Lubrication, Electrical and

PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

SEWICKLEY FLOWER SHOP
HUGH A. McMASTER, Mgr.
FLOWERS of QUALITY
803 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

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WIENER'S RESTAURANT
Chestnut Street at Garrett Road
Delicious Luncheons 35c and 50c. Platter Dinners 85c. Full Course Dinners 50c and 60c. *No change in prices on Sundays.*
SANDWICHES SALADS

Sherry's
Luncheon 35c
Full Course Dinner, 50c and 65c
MARKET AT 69TH STREETS

GERBER
Shoe Repairing Service
69th St. Theatre Bldg., Phone Boulevard 197
Whittemore's Shoe Polishes
Shoes called for and delivered

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
All Family Laundry Services
Including Damp Wash
Stewart Ave. at Hueston Road
West Philadelphia and Suburban Collection and Delivery

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"ATLAS WAY THE BEST WAY"
Awnings Mattresses Renovated
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J. S. McMullen, Mgr.
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C. W. DIETZ
16-18 N. SHERMAN STREET
Milk and Cream
Try Our Guernsey Pasteurized Milk

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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JOST REALTY COMPANY
MANAGEMENT OF REAL ESTATE
COLLECTION OF RENTS
PERSONAL ATTENTION
113 N. 10TH STREET ST. LOUIS, MO.

SUMMER BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 week up. Brewster, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue — Cool, spacious rooms; front rooms overlook church park; court rooms have running water; prices very reasonable; garage; transients welcomed. MISS SLACK.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GRADUATE Civil Engineer; age 31; married; 8 years experience as surveyor, concrete designer, cost accountant and estimator for general contractor; 1 year selling; desires position with manufacturer, contractor or school, where accuracy, initiative and industry are required; go anywhere. X-18 Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

CONNECTION wanted by young man, 10 years traveling for present firm, a large wholesaler, manufacturer and importer. B. C. BOCQUIN, Box 2961, Dallas, Texas.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople—Sell outstanding 21-Folder $1 assortment. Also DeLuxe 14 box. Big commissions. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

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United States and Canada

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SALES MANAGER wanted for investment securities, over riding commission; a real opportunity. C. E. PANG & CO., Jamestown, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Child's nurse, young or experienced maid, N. Y. C. resident; child 2 years; plain cooking; sleep in; good home. 35 W. 92nd St. (Apt. 4-F) N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LIBERAL commission selling sensational "Run-Resist" hosiery; also Christmas cards. WHITNEY HOSIERY, 381A 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED secretary, bookkeeper, coworker and driver of car, at present employed; free to accept any opportunity to serve anywhere in any capacity, after September 1. Box X-49, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED, refined American woman as companion or housekeeper; capable; any location. Write Box H-29, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N E AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop.
94 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—3798-W

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

AMPICO grand piano purchased from Chickering like new cost $1950 must sacrifice for immediate sale. Tel. Univ. 7350-R (Cambridge Mass.)

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R. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 3-4703. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

We pay cash for DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 387 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston

CHURCH NOTICES

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE 7:30 p. m. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, Mass., Sunday morning service 11 a. m. Wednesday 8 p. m. Church edifice, Main Street, Marshfield Hills.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

Longwood Towers

Longwood Station
Brookline

LONGWOOD Towers provides living arrangements unique in New England. Situated in the midst of its own park-like grounds at Longwood Station in Brookline, the choicest residential section of Boston, it is only ten minutes ride by motor to the State House.

Accommodations range in size from unfurnished single non-housekeeping rooms with shower at $40 to seven room apartments with three baths and housekeeping facilities, at $350 monthly. The Restaurant has become noted for the excellence of its cuisine. Service of meals in the apartments is also provided for. A subterranean garage adjoining the building also provides for 200 cars, with complete lubricating and auto laundry service. Maid service, window washers and housemen are available at reasonable hourly rates. All apartments are provided with artificial refrigeration. A garbage chute to incinerator from each apartment. The modulating vapor system of steam heat; an abundance of hot water. Telephone switchboard service; safe deposit vaults; completely equipped children's nursery — are available.

Visits of inspection to Longwood Towers by prospective guests are welcome.

Perkins Manor

Secure by Lease
NOW
APARTMENTS OF QUALITY
AT PRESENT LOW RATES
JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.
109 PERKINS ST., OVERLOOKING JAMAICAWAY
JAMAICA 0800
J. E. PALMER, Mgr.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Sunny, well-heated apartment, 7 rooms, bath, porch, electric refrigeration; fine location; garage. ASP. 7689.

CAMBRIDGE—Modern 3, 4 and 5-room apartments, newly decorated; ideal location; adjoining Christian Science church at Harvard Sq.; refrigeration, fireplaces, spacious living rooms; representative on premises. ELIOT MANOR, 1558 Mass. Ave. Tel. Univ. 5273.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern apartments 1-2-3 rooms, convenient to Harvard Sq., for quiet, responsible people. 44 Langdon St., 61 Garfield St., 31 Concord Ave. Agent on premises.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $36 and $41
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON — 3-room suite, beautifully furnished, apartment hotel; maid service; 2 breakfasts served; near church. S-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Elegantly furnished two large rooms, kitchenette, sleeping porch, for two adults; linen, dishes, laundry supplied; ideal quiet house, $10.50 week. Regent 3091.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Handsomely furnished 3-room housekeeping apartments, electric refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5043 (mornings).

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Property at 219 Harrison Ave., Westfield, New Jersey; 5 bedrooms, steam heat, $9500.00; excellent neighborhood.

At Manoloking, New Jersey; 6-room-and-bath bungalow, 2-car garage, large porch; across street from ocean, Barnegat Bay in the rear; always cool; in restricted neighborhood where no other bungalows may be built; present owner will take a first mortgage; $6500.00.

114 Elmer St., Westfield, New Jersey; house in back of library, town property; with very little remodeling suitable for professional, office and residence combined; 6 bedrooms; $35,000.00; present owner will take a first mortgage. For all three above properties telephone evenings, Westfield 2-0544. S. W. REESE, Westfield, N. J.

DESIRABLE income-producing property in leading North Carolina city; excellent investment; enhancing value; terms. X-48, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LOUISE F. ESSIG
REAL ESTATE
The Oranges and Maplewood
202 RENSHAW AVE., EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Orange 3-5056

TO LET—FURNISHED

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—10-room house, 4 baths on second floor; shady gardens; convenient to all transportation. 235 Harrison St. OR. 4-3898.

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Averill, Vt.—White Birch Camps
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LAKE NEWFOUND, N. H.—30 furnished bungalows to let; rooms and board; hospitality awaits you; send for descriptive folder. BUNGALO VILLAGE, B-18, BRISTOL, N. H.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office for rent, part time; centrally located, well furnished. S-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTITIONER'S office, Little Bldg., Boston, available 1 to 3 days week; terms attractive. S-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ISLINGTON, MASS., Route 11, between Dedham and Norwood—Modern, comfortable rooms, $1 person. MRS. CROCKER, Dedham 1169-R.

ISLINGTON, MASS., Route 11, between Dedham and Norwood—Clean beds, airy rooms, special stopover rates. MRS. TYLER, Ded. 1406-R.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, transient or permanent; reasonable prices; breakfasts served if desired. Tel. Com. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave., E. Prentice.

BRAINTREE, MASS.—Two sunny connecting rooms, opp. bath, in private home, suitable for business man; garage; breakfast if desired. Phone Braintree 0396, 9 to 10 a. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 138 Harvard St.—Sunny, homelike, furnished or unfurnished rooms $4 to $10; board optional.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Attractively furnished room, 4 windows, next to bath; gentleman or business couple; 1 hr. N. Y. C. R. R. convenient. Phone Oakwood 6018.

N. Y. C., 252 W. 76th St.—Beautiful double bed-living room with large bath; cooking; private home. $10.00.

ROOMS AND BOARD

UPPER DARBY, PA.—Attractive room, excellent table; private home. 533 Larchwood Avenue. Boulevard 2396.

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POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food, comfortable home, attractively furnished, $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. F. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet.

SUMMER BOARD

GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—For limited number of guests; sporting, lake, retirement; lake and mountain scenery; easily accessible; Christian Scientists preferred. Write for leaflet. MRS. ANNA A. BLOOD.

RAYNHAM LODGE, Stamford-in-the-Catskills, N. Y.—Airy rooms, good table, amusements, swimming, tennis, horse-back riding; $15 per week Aug., $10 per week Sept., Oct.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONIOUS HOME for rest and study; loving care for elderly people or those in need; good food; near Christian Science church. Mrs. M. E. Forbush, West Concord, Mass. Tel. 630.

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE

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FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Limited
FHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
121/122 BROAD STREET
58 BROAD STREET

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WHEN IN EXETER TAKE YOUR
Motor Coach Tours
with the pioneers of coach tours in this city.
Taylor's Central Garages
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NEWTON ABBOT

COURTENAY RESTAURANT
(THOMAS & SON)
BAKERS *and* CONFECTIONERS
QUALITY and SERVICE Phone 346

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Drapers and Milliners
Specialists in Ready-to-Wear
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you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
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Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 303

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AUTUMN FASHIONS
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Pickard's for smart holiday wear in great variety. Sound Value
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For Everything
ELECTRICAL
consult
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Wellswood Laundry
WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
Vans deliver and collect in Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot.
PHONE 2818

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Builder and Decorator
WE CAN BUILD YOU A HOUSE AND DO REPAIRS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
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Agent for JAEGER All-Wool Clothing

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Limited
Coal & Coke Merchants
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High-Class Family Butcher
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WALTERS' GARAGE
All makes of cars supplied.
Repairs by expert mechanics.
Car Painting and Renovating
Exide Batteries for Cars and Wireless
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44, 45, 46 BROADMEAD
Est. 1860 Phone 25670 BRISTOL

for Guaranteed Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, "Buoyant" Upholstery, "Staples" Mattresses, 'Lloyd Loom' Products "Divanette" Bed-Settees
Complete House Furnishers

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COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL
For
FURNISHING FABRICS of greater charm than ever
A visit would be appreciated.
Cafe: Second Floor. Tel.: 20220

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9 Hours' Service. *Give us a trial.*
See our hand-coloured Snaps (permanent colour) at 9d each. Try one on your favourite negative.
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6 addresses in Bristol

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for
ALL HOLIDAY WEAR, BATHING SUITS, etc.
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High Stret, Bristol
Entrance Marylseport Street
EFFICIENCY & ECONOMY
Open on Sundays 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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H. E. SAUNDERS
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring
Scientific Cutting and Fitting. OVERCOATS and SUITS. From 30/- to 6½ gns.
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For Garden, Home and Holiday

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Back to School Outfits for Boys and Girls
88, 90, 92 WHITELADIES RD. Clifton

Tratman & Lowther
Finest PAINTS of every Description
Ask your Decorator to obtain our COLOUR FOLDER
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DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES and Electrical Work of All Kinds by
A. E. FINCH
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR
Colston Yard, Colston Street
Workshop for repair work
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Extensive range of nationally advertised products.
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Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR
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Commercial Rd (Ph. 5000) Avenue Rd

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175 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
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SPECIALISTS IN RE-THREADING AND RE-DESIGNING AND ALL JEWELLERY REPAIRS

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Try nut dishes with salads
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13 and 13A THE ARCADE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers and Perfumers
Permanent Waving a Speciality
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HANDLEYS
EVERYTHING that is useful for the home and everything that is fashionable to wear all under one roof.
Handleys is a place of interest, of cheerfulness and wonderful values.

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(Continued)

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TAILORS and Outfitters
for particular men and women.
Rowe & Edmonds Ltd.
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KENT

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Medhurst's of BROMLEY
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The House for fashions and furnishings.

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Builders, Decorators and General Contractors, Plumbers, Gas, Hot Water, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers.
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Tel. Ravensbourne 0528, 0529, 0530
URIDGE'S STORES
27 & 29 Widmore Rd.
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QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
DECORATIONS, Window Cleaning
Builders and Contractors
E. A. VICKERS & SON Ltd.
16 London Lane, Bromley
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

BOYS' CLOTHING
ALFRED PARSONS
38 and 39 High Street (Ravensbourne 0302)

Braemar
FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Limited
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Daily Features

Come Play

Stride Ball

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM Dallas, Texas, which we visited last week, to Jamestown, N. Y., is really quite a distance, but that only helps to make our Playparty visits more interesting. Besides, miles makes no difference at all when one has a faithful Playship in which to fly.

Anna Constance B——, who is 8, and lives in Jamestown, has invited us to her home today. She has a brother John, who is just as excited as Anna about our visit, and he hopes that there will be a great many Monitor boys and girls in our party today. Their friend, Eddy, and his sister, Ann Marie, and another friend, Joe Ralph, are going to be there, too, so we can add five more names to our ever growing list of new friends and playmates.

We're in New York State now and we must be quite near to Jamestown. Where do you suppose our flag is? Has anyone caught a glimpse of it yet? Oh, there it is now, but there doesn't seem to be anyone in sight to welcome us. Anna couldn't have forgotten that she invited us because the Welcome Flag is flying so plainly from the housetop.

Let's land anyway and maybe Anna and her friends will appear soon.

What are you laughing and giggling about, children? Why, I don't believe a single one of you made a sound. Somebody did, however, for I'm sure I heard laughing and giggling near by. Where could it have come from? Let's hop out of our plane and find out.

Why, Anna, were you and your friends hiding behind that bush all this time and was it really you we heard laughing? You certainly did give us a "surprise welcome"! We were just beginning to think you weren't going to come to your own party. We've become so accustomed to seeing our playmates waiting for us, or waving frantically from windows, that we never thought of a "surprise welcome." However, a "surprise welcome" is fun. Perhaps others will have novel ways of welcoming us to your homes. So, send the ideas to Auntie Vi so she can include them in your party story.

Today we are playing "Stride Ball." May we have a ball, Anna? A large water ball or a basketball or any kind you have will do, though it should be rather large. Oh yes, that one will do beautifully.

Now let's stand in a circle, but this isn't just an ordinary circle. We are to stand in a stride position (our feet as far apart as we can have them and stand comfortably). We must be just close enough to the next person so that our feet touch. We stand in circle formation though.

Let's ask Eddy to be "It" and he is going to stand in the center of the circle and try to roll the ball, or toss it, out between or under our legs. We may keep our hands down low in front of us and whenever the ball comes near we can bat it back with our hands. Our part of the fun is to see that it doesn't succeed in getting out between our own legs, or to our right (between our right leg and our neighbor's left).

The ball must never be thrown high. Keep it not higher than the waist, if possible, and it is more fun to roll it swiftly. The player who lets it through, or the one on whose right it went through, changes places with "It."

Dear me, we have stayed so long that we'll have to go and leave you to continue the game. We'll see you next week, though, when we go back for another visit to Texas. This time we are going to Lyman's in Houston. His Aunt Eugenie from Michigan invited us and she is going with us.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 200 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Model Airplanes

An interesting vocation is model airplane making. This summer I bought a variety of models of the 10-cent airplane kits, made them, and sold them at a profit of 15 cents each, this being a reasonable price for the amount of work on well-made models. These 10-cent kits may be purchased at the 10-cent stores. The planes are miniature models of famous planes, including the one now flown by Colonel Lindbergh. Model airplane making is in itself a most pleasurable, interesting and instructive occupation.

Daniel M.

Furniture Store Hostesses

When the leading furniture dealer in our town moved into a pretentious new building, two popular women offered to increase sales for him if he would give weekly parties under their supervision, naming an amount that would cover their salaries and expenses.

Twenty-four women were invited one afternoon each week for two months. In the "house beautiful" on the second floor games or music were featured, punch and wafers were served; after which the guests were conducted through the establishment.

Sales increased and the two hostesses were well paid.

Mrs. Maud B.

Bill Collecting

The knowledge of how to get money for others "painlessly" helped a young man to get vacation money for himself. His grocerman had many overdue bills in the neighborhood. He convinced the storekeeper that by helping each family to budget expenses and pay a little on the old bill each week, he could get their old bill paid and still retain them as customers. In fact, he demonstrated it to the satisfaction of the grocerman and his customers, and was himself well rewarded.

C. G.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Texas, with an Oyster, Fish, and Game Commission, should round out its government by appointing a Soup and Salad Authority.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: If the Balbo armada's flight from Italy to Chicago cost, as reported, about $3,000,000, it was not merely not an extravagance, but probably the biggest three million dollars' worth of advertising on record.

Philadelphia Inquirer: By the use of a new machine it is possible to blow a bubble five feet in diameter; but when you get through, all you've got is a bubble.

Atlanta Constitution: A writer says there's nothing sweeter than the music of a cash register. Especially when it's receiving a note.

London (Ont.) Free Press: "Should young men be taught housekeeping?" asks a writer. It seems a good idea. The young women might then think it manly to imitate them.

Indianapolis News: The golfer who found a diamond near a tee would have produced a better story had he found a diamond in the rough.

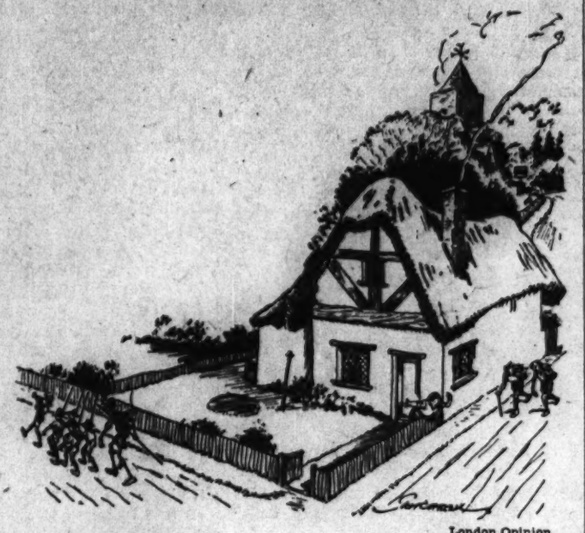
Santa Fe New Mexican: There is no special relief to have bills arrive with 3-cent postage. It might be a lot better if the senders had to use a dollar stamp.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

QUIET minds cannot be perplexed or frightened, but go on in fortune and misfortune, at their own private pace; like a clock during a thunderstorm.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

In Lighter Vein



London Opinion

Dear Old Lady (to hikers): "'Urry up, my dears—the others are only just around the corner!"

He'll Be Promoted!

"Halt! Who goes there?" barked the "rookie" at the training camp.

"Regimental commander."

"Dismount, Colonel, and advance to be recognized."

The colonel dismounted and came over to the soldier, who presented arms.

"Proceed, Colonel," he said. And the commanding officer laboriously started to remount his horse and then asked:

"By the way, who posted you here?"

"Oh, nobody," replied the sentry; "I'm just practicing."

Life in the Army

A soldier in the English Army wrote home: "They put me in barracks; they took away my clothes and put me in khaki; they took away my name and made me 'No. 575'; they took me to church, where I'd never been before, and they made me listen to a sermon for 40 minutes. Then the parson said: 'No. 575. Art thou weary, art thou languid?' and I got seven days in the guardhouse because I answered that I certainly was."—*Unidentified.*

Purely Technical

When we went over to the new broadcasting house we were told that the man in the control room, who has to make notes on the services and describe any faults or noises, gave the following report on one of the services broadcast from St. Martin's: "Minister blasting badly. Congregation faint." — *St. Martin's Review.*

The Genius

"Dearest," said the young mother, "I've decided to name our baby Samantha."

Disagreeing with her on the choice, her husband tried to diplomatically solve the situation. Finally he said: "After all, that will make a fine name, dear. My first sweetheart's name was Samantha. I'm sure she'll feel complimented."

The baby was named Janet.

White House Traveler

In every town in every state,
If patiently you will but wait,
You'll hear the natives proudly say,
"Mrs. Roosevelt was here one day."
—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

The Final Comment

Husband (to wife who insists on planning an ambitious holiday afloat): "It's not a bit of use your studying all those steamship companies' booklets. As I keep telling you, beggars can't be cruisers!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Candid

"Have you read 'Freckles,' Mr. Johnson?"

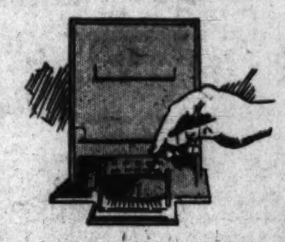
"No, ma'am," he stammered, blushing; "mine are the brown kind."—*Congregationalist.*

Halt!

Proud Mother: "I think Harold grows more like his father every day."

Neighbor: "Really? And have you done nothing to prevent it?"—*Congregationalist.*

Worth Knowing



AN ORGAN, SO SMALL THAT IT IS PLAYED WITH A MATCH-STICK HAS BEEN DESIGNED IN ENGLAND.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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For the Scrapbook

Franklin's Rules

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN worked out for himself the following rules of conduct. They helped him make a success of life:

1. *Temperance:* Eat not to dullness.

2. *Silence:* Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

3. *Order:* Let all things have their places. Let each part of your business have its time.

4. *Resolution:* Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

5. *Economy:* Make no expenses but to do good to yourself or others; that is, waste nothing.

6. *Industry:* Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.

7. *Sincerity:* Use no harmful deceit; think innocently and justly, and if you speak, speak accordingly.

8. *Justice:* Wrong none by doing injury, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

9. *Moderation:* Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries as much as you think they deserve.

10. *Cleanliness:* Tolerate no uncleanliness of body, clothes, or habitation.

11. *Tranquillity:* Be not disturbed at trifles, nor at accidents common or unavoidable.

12. *Humility:* Imitate Jesus and Socrates.

What They Say

Womanhood

"One of the most constructive forces in the world today is the endeavor of organized womanhood, rural as well as urban, in all nations to maintain the moral, spiritual, and cultural values of life in the face of economic chaos."—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Speculation

"It seems a shame that the small people have to come into the market again and again and have their money taken away. What business has the little fellow in the present market?"—*Secretary Wallace.*

Force Impractical

"If the international injustices strewn about Europe calling for treaty revision are to be righted by force, new and probably greater injustices will result."—*Ernest Benant.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Comma (several inquiries) — The following rules are not offered as a complete guide, but we believe that they will cover the ordinary use of this tricky little point:

1. *To set off a word, phrase, or clause used in apposition:*

Word: George's youngest sister, *Mary*, is here.
Phrase: Mary, *George's youngest sister*, is here.
Clause: Mary, *who is George's youngest sister*, is here.

Note: An appositive that combines naturally with its principal (so that a proper name or single phrase results) is not set off by commas:

My brother George has a dog.
The poet Burns was Scottish.
The story is about *William the Conqueror.*

2. *To set off a word, phrase, or clause used parenthetically, but for which parentheses or double dashes are hardly suitable:*

Word: I wish, *however*, to come.
Phrase: The story, *in my opinion*, is true.
Clause: Mr. Smith, *it will be remembered*, is her uncle.

3. *To set off nonrestrictive (nonessential) phrases or clauses:*

Phrase: The magnificent building, *now about completed*, will soon be in use.
Clause: The magnificent building, *which is almost completed*, will soon be in use.
Phrase: The graceful white steeple, *pointing ever upward*, was an inspiration.
Clause: The graceful white steeple, *which ever pointed upward*, was an inspiration.

Note: Restrictive (essential) phrases or clauses are not set off by commas:

Phrase: The girl *sitting on the step* is my sister.
Clause: The girl *who is sitting on the step* is my sister.
Phrase: The man *running down the street* is a broker.
Clause: The man *who is running down the street* is a broker.

It will be noted that nonrestrictive phrases or clauses can be omitted without changing the sense of the sentence. Restrictive phrases or clauses cannot be omitted, since they definitely identify their principal.

4. *To set off a word, phrase, or clause used in direct address (denoting a person or an object addressed):*

Word: *Henry*, take this to the cleaner.
Phrase: Boast not, *my dear friend*, about your achievements.
Clause: You who want peace, work for it.

[To Be Continued Tomorrow]

Betty Bee

The Drones

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN we mentioned Betty Bee's brothers, the drones, we gave them a rather black reputation, yet one wholly deserved. Their behavior within the hive was on a par with their actions in the open. Having completed their nap in a warm, sweet-scented flower, they preened themselves and winged their way back to the hive.

The guards at the entrance they would roughly brush aside. Straight to the cells filled with the finest honey they would go, plunging their heads into it and eating until gorged. That they defiled the honey with dirt mattered not to them. The sisters would promptly clean up after them.

Swollen with food that they had had no part in accumulating, they would seek the most comfortable spots in the hive, pushing aside any of the workers that might be in their way. Here they would sleep until ready to repeat their boisterous, selfish conduct.

To see Betty's brothers within or outside the hive one would think that the destiny of the hive rested upon their shoulders. The workers, busy with their duties, accepted the rough actions of their brothers as something to be expected from boys. Later, when patience was exhausted, the brothers would be amply punished.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All the letters—

of the alphabet except "J" are contained in the Bible verse of Ezra 7:21.

Great Britain's bicycle-riding—

population is estimated at 7,000,000.

Arizona—

automobile license plates are made of copper.

Previous to 1894—

United States postage stamps were printed by a private firm.

Mr. Scroggins

A Busy Country

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

YOUNG Chip (Chipmunk), Roger P. Scroggins, and Mrs. Scroggins jogged comfortably for an hour or so; finally the jogging stopped, and they peered out from the truck in which they were taking a trip to the country. "So this is the country!" exclaimed Mr. Scroggins, wrinkling his nose, which instantly had noticed new smells of hay and pine needles in the sun. The travelers jumped to the ground; and, after thanking the man who had brought them and agreeing to meet him early the next morning, they followed Young Chip to a stone wall.

"This is where I live," he said, pointing to a chink in the wall. The Scrogginses followed him through the chink, which was so small that the venerable squirrel had to take off his high silk hat and stoop low. The chink led to a quite pleasant chamber, and the Scrogginses complimented their young friend on having such a dry, airy home.

"Your room is just across the hall," he said.

Sure enough, there was another room—and much larger.

"We shall be very comfortable," said Mrs. Scroggins, gazing about her and smiling happily as she noted that the roof was tight and that everything was neat and clean.

"Now let's have lots of looks at the quiet country," said Scroggins.

Young Chip led them to the top of the wall. They heard a great squawking and cackling.

"Dear, dear," said Scroggins, "what's that?"

Young Chip smiled and scurried up a tree.

"Come up here and you'll see," he said.

The Scrogginses were at his side in hardly any time whatever, and they saw a sight which made them gasp and wonder. Just beyond a fringe of sumach bushes which overhung the wall was a large field, and in the field were crowds and coveys and flocks of large and busy birds.

"Dear, dear," said Mrs. Scroggins, "and who are all those persons?"

"Chickens," said Young Chip.

"Chickens?" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Chickens!" said Mr. Scroggins.

"What are they doing?" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Growing," said Young Chip.

"Growing?" said Mrs. S.

"Growing!" said Mr. S.

The Scrogginses gazed and gazed. Mr. Scroggins said "Hurrumph" to himself several times. Mrs. Scroggins just looked.

"You see," said Young Chip, "they go here and there during the day, and at night they sleep under those little roofs."

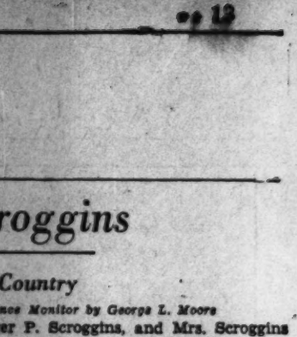
"I thought the Common of Boston was a busy place," said Mr. Scroggins finally, "but I do believe the country is busier."

This statement, coming from Scroggins, made Young Chip very proud, and he told it all around after the two squirrels had returned to their city home—which they did the next morning after a restful night in the dry and airy chamber across the hall from their young friend.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"This Is Where I Live," Said Young Chip

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



New Home for Betty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Louisville, Ky.

A HUMANE society is much like a police department in that many come to its doors to seek aid in peculiar situations. Mrs. Florence Walker, secretary of the Kentucky Humane Society, is accustomed to such calls, but she had a distinctly new experience recently.

"There's a swarm of bees in a tree in our back yard!" came an excited call over the telephone. "Can you send out and take care of them?"

The unusual request caused the secretary to gasp. She had been asked to find homes for lost dogs and cats, for horses, and even for men and women, but never for a homeless swarm of bees, the quality of whose disposition was entirely unknown to her. But she was equal to the occasion. Quickly she answered her mental argument that if it was a humane act to find a home for a four-footed animal, why not for a six-legged animal—or perhaps several thousand of them?

"We'll send for them," was the reassuring reply.

The society's agent—possibly fortunately for him, for he had never found a hive for homeless bees—was out on a call, but in five minutes the secretary had located a bee fancier who was glad of the opportunity to gain another colony.

And so Betty Bee found a new home.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Cuba

DICTATORSHIPS are difficult. Not to set up, necessarily. Or to maintain, temporarily. But to end. Consider Cuba.

In 1927, President Machado, who had been elected in 1924, changed the Constitution to continue himself in power. Opposition, rendered impotent at the polls, turned to plotting. The Government answered with sterner measures. Politics became a crime, official assassination an instrument of government. Distress and discontent caused by the failure of sugar prices and later augmented by heavier taxes were bottled up. Protest had no safety valve under martial law and press censorship. For five years the island has seethed with revolt. At times rebellion has flared openly. In the last few days it has taken the form of passive resistance expressed in widespread strikes.

And now machine guns have effectively denied the rumor that President Machado had resigned. Eight score Cubans, shot down when they rushed to the streets to cheer the resignation report, must be completely convinced that the "iron man of Havana" still rules. But machine guns cannot persuade Cuba that continuance of the Machado Dictatorship is in the best interests of the island. Nor do they answer the old question of how it may be ended.

Recently there have been hopes for a peaceful adjustment and a nonviolent return of power to the people. For some weeks ago the "new deal" hopped over to Havana. Mr. Sumner Welles, the new American Ambassador, working with the support of President Roosevelt, began active efforts to mediate between the Cuban Government and the opposition groups.

Mr. Welles is continuing his efforts; he has submitted proposals for a peaceful solution and there is still hope that it can be achieved. But the old problem of how to end a dictatorship persists. One-man rule has rendered the people even less able to rule themselves. It has further disrupted the party system. It has denied Cuba needed practice in the use of democratic forms. It has aroused passions and made violence an accustomed recourse.

The opposition groups are demanding that reform begin with the abdication of President Machado, and Mr. Welles' plan is reportedly based on that condition. A presidential withdrawal may be essential to settlement in Cuba. But it will not end Cuba's troubles. It will not restore sugar prices. It will not give to Cubans the experience, self-control and public spirit required to make democratic government succeed.

No one can give those to the Cubans but themselves. It will be well for Washington to remember that fact in its efforts as mediator. The United States should avoid even the appearance of dictating a settlement. President Roosevelt and Ambassador Welles are wise in insisting that the Cubans work out their own solutions.

It will be better for the United States as well as for Cuba if intervention can be avoided. Interfering in another country's affairs is always a thankless business. Results of the 1906-1909 intervention were not too happy, and just now the United States is trying to prove its hands-off policy by withdrawing the marines from Nicaragua and Haiti.

Through all the troubles of late years in Cuba Washington has clung to the sound interpretation of the famous Platt Amendment announced by Elihu Root as Secretary of State. That was that the United States would intervene only to protect Cuba from foreign attack or to end actual anarchy. This is a wholesome recognition of the fact that self-government is a flower of slow and tender growth, to be developed no more by foreign than by domestic dictation. Only as Cubans assume political responsibility for themselves, even to making some of the educative blunders which teach the long lessons of democracy will they achieve that self-reliant trustworthiness which means freedom for nations as for individuals.

Dictatorships—whether domestic or foreign—are difficult. And they are only bypaths on the road to self-government.

Sweden's Monetary Policy

IN THE current debate as to whether or not the value of currency can be kept stable by government regulation, the example of Sweden has been cited by both sides. The managed money advocates have pointed to Sweden's success in keeping domestic prices fairly level while those in other countries, including the United States, have been falling, with discouraging effect on employment and business activity. Now the opposing school has analyzed the Swedish statistics and come to the conclusion that far from having solved its economic troubles through the management of its currency, the country feels the depression like everyone else.

As is often the case, the truth lies somewhere between these two extremes. When Sweden was forced to abandon the gold standard at the end of September, 1931, chiefly by the British example, the first concern of the authorities was to assure the Swedish public that the value of its money would not disappear as it had in Germany and other European countries a decade before. They engaged, so far as lay in their power, to maintain the internal purchasing power of the krona. In other words, their first purpose was to allay fear.

In that respect they were successful. The cost of living did not go up. In July this year the index number was 153, with the prices of July, 1914, taken as 100. When the country went off gold, the retail price index was 158.

The trouble was more the other way. When the first anxiety had been relieved, it was found that while on the gold standard Sweden, like its neighbors, had allowed prices to slip too far, and in May, 1932, a policy was adopted that would tend to raise wholesale prices moderately, while keeping the cost of living as nearly stable as possible. But in spite of these efforts the wholesale price index, which had gone up from 107 in September, 1931, to 110 a year later, sank back to 105 last March, following the world trend. Since last May it has been rising again.

Sweden's present policy is still to effect a moderate rise in the domestic level of wholesale prices, whether in conjunction with other countries or independently, but its cardinal aim is to keep the cost of living within the country as even as possible. While it is true that so far the success of its financial policy in keeping prices steady has not saved the country from all the ills of the world-wide depression, it has protected it from some of the effects felt elsewhere.

Flight

THE romance of transportation lies not merely in the lure of distant places, the uncertainties attendant upon long adventurings, obstacles overcome and the attainment of breath-taking speed. All these are part of it. But the development of transportation carries also a profound significance which touches with the wand of change many theories and practices in commercial, political and military fields.

Such flights as that just completed by Lieutenants Paul Codos and Maurice Rossi map new and higher paths for speculation. From New York to Rayak, Syria, a flight estimated at 5700 to 5900 miles, is the achievement these fliers have scored for French aviation. When airplanes can cover such distances, nations must begin to weigh anew the value of their military and commercial positions, their ship lanes and coaling stations.

Political boundaries found their earliest lines along natural geographical barriers—mountain ranges, large bodies of water. Increased facilities for communication and travel have considerably modified the conditions affecting boundaries. What changes—if any—in the dividing lines of countries may be forecast by men's swiftly developing ability to get about this globe of ours is an intriguing question.

But before it becomes an urgent one aviation has a long way to go. Some other considerations are more of the moment. It becomes evident that no country holds a corner on the progress of aviation. There may be noted also something which looks very much like international competition in the sky, and a simultaneous pioneering from a number of countries over the world's richest trading routes—those of the Atlantic.

Flights like that of Codos and Rossi remind one of the early trials which led to long-distance travel by rail. "It can be done," is the thought they demonstrate, and from the time this is found out to the time when everybody is doing it usually constitutes a not long chapter of history.

Who Shall Speak for Labor?

LABOR issues of long standing, such as the "open" vs. the "closed" shop and the "company union" vs. the general trade union, are not going to be settled in an instant by the National Recovery Act. But that law is going to exert a profound effect on the course of unionization and labor relations throughout American industry for many years to come.

Prof. Malcolm Keir of Dartmouth recently advocated on this page the formation of a new—and yet not altogether new—type of union to function under the act. These would be neither the present "craft" unions or "company" unions but "industrial" unions embracing the many kinds of labor employed in an industry.

More recently Mr. Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the National Recovery Administration and an experienced trade union lawyer, declared,

> A new opportunity is opening up to employers and wage earners to devise and operate a new machinery of collective bargaining which may well bring about a revolutionary improvement in labor relations.

As has been pointed out in these columns, if employers are permitted—as they are under the Recovery Act—to organize for purposes of mutual interest, then it is only fair that workers shall have also the right to organize freely to protect their mutual interests in wages and working conditions. Company unions may suffice in some instances; but often it is not enough for employees to deal only with their own employers or to bargain without support from kindred workers. Similarly it is often inconvenient for an employer to have to deal with a number of unions representing various crafts in his employ, unions which sometimes squabble over which craft should have certain jobs.

Hence in general, as Mr. Richberg says,

> All the employers and all the employees of a particular trade or industry are involved also in a definite relationship and a common interest in the fundamental standards of wages and working conditions. . . .
>
> Therefore, . . . all the employers in an industry must be organized into some form of industrial representation in order to establish and maintain a code of fair competition; and in like manner all the employees in the same industry require a similar industrial representation in order to participate in establishing and maintaining the fundamental standards of fair labor competition which will be written into the code.

This describes very closely the "industrial" type of union. Whether such unions will come nearer than the present unions to solving the "open shop" question depends on their attitude and that of business—upon mutual reasonableness, uprightness and justice. Even recognition of the right of labor to organize on an industry-wide basis does not convey the right to exclude from jobs in the industry all who do not join the organization. To maintain an organization when nonmembers may enjoy most of the benefits earned by members is admittedly difficult, but it is faced also by the organizers of employers' trade associations.

The law would violate a long-held American tradition and probably the Constitution if it did not leave the right of worker and hirer to bargain individually, where both prefer, for employment at the established rates. The act which says workers and employers may organize does not say they must. But the benefits, and even the need of organization for effective labor representation in industry, have been so generally shown by experience that one may reasonably forecast a rapid growth of the industrial type of union and an active public disapproval toward either employees or employers who accept the results of collective bargaining without contributing to its machinery.

Repeal and Liquor Advertising

ELIMINATION of liquor advertising throughout the nation was one of the gains of total prohibition in the United States. This phase of the dry law was particularly noticeable to one returning from abroad, where in nearly all countries liquor advertisements confront the eye at almost every turn.

Many hoped that if repeal was to be accepted in the United States it would continue the ban on liquor advertising. Ontario had given a useful lead in this direction. The reaction against prohibition in the United States unfortunately assumed such proportions that wets have been able to engender a repeal that permits not only the return of legal liquor but also its advertising. An idea of what is likely to follow repeal can be gained from observing the advertising of beer today.

The advertising of hard liquors probably will not be of the type that the brewers have used so far. More likely the liquor interests will take a lead from tobacco companies—as in fact some brewers are doing—and will see that their advertisements emphasize the supposed "smart" side of drinking with indorsements of social leaders playing a prominent part in the campaign to extend bibulousness. Already a Chicago newspaper has carried an advertisement of legal wine with an indorsement of an actress from a motion picture with an alcoholic title.

Today as the beer advertisements obtrude themselves along the roadside one wonders. If everybody was feeling so keenly the need of a glass of beer, as wets convinced the nation a few months ago, why is it so necessary now for sales purposes to remind the ordinary citizen of this desire every few hundred yards? Why does the liquor traffic have to spend so much money to advertise its "gift of happiness"? Finally, what would be the result if the billboards portrayed the real benefits of total abstinence in anywhere near the measure that they today depict the manufactured virtues of beer?

Settling South America's War

THE Council of the League of Nations has definitely handed over to the four neighbors of Bolivia and Paraguay the responsibility for finding a peace formula which will satisfy these belligerent powers and the League. The request for this action came from the two nations at war. It is to be expected, therefore, that a decision of the ABCP powers, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, will be accepted in good faith.

One by one the many agencies working for peace in the Gran Chaco, too often at cross purposes, have retreated from the field. First, the Commission of Neutrals in Washington wiped its hands of the affair and left the matter to the League; now the League retires in favor of the powers mentioned. Definitely this removes the confusion which arises from negotiating across oceans and locates close to the belligerents the centers where peace negotiations are to be carried on.

There are advantages in allowing neighbors to settle disputes of the sort. But generally the soundest arbitration demands a third party with no interests whatever in the dispute and far from the territory involved. None of the four ABCP powers is directly interested in the Gran Chaco. But Brazil and Peru have rather important interests in the regions near by. Furthermore, Argentina and Chile are definitely pulled one way or another by trade ties whose weight cannot be discounted. Thus there appear to be disadvantages too. Not the least of these is that the four powers must first agree among themselves before the two belligerents are presented with a plan to consider. The ABCP group has been working along with Washington and Geneva and thus far has been no more successful than either. Free now to act without consulting Washington or Geneva it is conceivable that success may crown its efforts.

At any rate Paraguay and Bolivia have had their way in choosing the mediators whom they will heed. If their costly and tragic fight does not now come to an end the technique so often used in the past, of passing the responsibility from one peace center to another, will be of no avail. This would appear to be a final opportunity for Paraguay and Bolivia to prove their sincere desire to bring their senseless and costly war to an end. As with confusing peace agencies, so are the excuses used to justify the war being lopped off one by one. A day of definite reckoning is close at hand.

Editorial Notes

"If it were not for the cigarette and face powder advertising, what would we do for radio programs for entertainment?" asks the South Alabamian. Perhaps we should have radio programs for entertainment.

President Roosevelt, by spending his Hyde Park "vacation" in directing the national recovery program, creates still another innovation—the post-election "front-porch campaign."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Some of the Old-Time Journalists at the Chicago Fair

THE reunion to be held in Chicago, August 12, of the men and women who were newspaper writers in that city at the time of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 offers occasion to note what unexpected things life holds in store for individuals. I cannot myself be in attendance upon the reunion, being at the moment on the Baltic. But what a wealth of recollections, what thoughts of personal friendships the list of those eligible, most of whom I am sure will be in attendance, brings up!

George Ade is to preside. When I was on the Chicago Times, then owned by Carter H. Harrison, the "World's Fair Mayor," Ade was writing for the Morning Record a daily column, "Stories of the Streets and of the Town," illustrated by John T. McCutcheon, now one of America's foremost cartoonists. No one has ever done that particular stunt so well, though it has been tried by many capable hands, in countless newspapers. It attracted the attention of William Dean Howells, kindliest of American men of letters, who saw in it an essay in his beloved art of realism and wrote Ade an encouraging letter—a thing that in that day was like an accolade to an aspiring writer.

They tried to lure Ade into politics in his native state of Indiana, and I have often chortled over his response to a reporter who told him he was being talked of for Governor, and requested an interview. "You may say for me," responded George with great dignity, "that I much prefer being talked of for Governor to being Governor and being talked of."

And then Peter Dunne. The world lost its best humorous philosopher when high prosperity and the pleasures of plutocracy ended Mr. Dooley's contributions to the nation's gayety—and good sense. My close friend and intimate associate for years, Dunne was equally capable as a newspaper editor and a humorist. I think he greatly preferred the former rôle, although he won his fame in the latter. Nor was it merely the sort of vanity which makes the comedian want to play Hamlet. A shrewd observer of trends of thought, vested with the Irishman's traditional flair for politics, Dunne was in those days one of the best equipped guides for a newspaper that Chicago could boast. It was a loss to journalism that at the proper moment he could not have got control of a great daily.

* * *

In those days, Frank Vanderlip was financial editor of the Tribune, and lunching daily for 30 cents with the rest of us at the Press Club. The wheel of time brought him great wealth and national honors. I am interested, too, in the fact that despite advancing years, wealth and high station, he is of a much more radical turn of mind than he was in youth. Or perhaps it required wealth and freedom to enable him to voice the views which he held when we were colleagues.

Miss Harriet Monroe contributed to the Columbian Exposition its opening Ode, a composition little less ambitious than the Commemoration Ode of Lowell. Perhaps poetry written for the occasion seldom reaches the supreme heights. At any rate, Miss Monroe's later poetic writings, and even more her admirable magazine Poetry, have been contributions to literature of which Chicago may well be proud. Her younger sister, who wrote for the Chicago Herald, became later Mrs. W. J. Calhoun, and as the widow of that once most able Minister to China, now holds a sort of social court at Peiping, where I visited her two years ago.

The city editor of the Times in those days was John C. Eckel, a singularly capable newspaper man who, after a lifetime of service on the Philadelphia North American, has become famous as a bibliographer. His bibliography of the works of Charles Dickens is the standard, and his knowledge of the devious but pleasing paths of bibliomania, curious and complete.

* * *

In those salad days for all of us, Brand Whitlock was just emerging from the humble status of a cub reporter. We all know what he did as Minister to Brussels during the World War. Not everyone recalls that even as a reporter he was fiercely intolerant of the many cruelties of organized society, that he early fell under the influence of "Golden Rule" Jones, of Toledo, and succeeded that "man without a party" as Mayor of Toledo. Some of us wonder whether the diplomatic service, while perhaps conferring on Whitlock his highest honors, did not take from him much in the way of enthusiastic devotion to human welfare, and a willingness to sacrifice much for his fellow man.

And Ray Stannard Baker. Nowadays he lives at Amherst, Mass., and is burrowing his way through a barn full of letters, official documents and memorabilia in his task of writing the definitive life of Woodrow Wilson. I'm not sure that in the World's Fair days Baker was not the best reporter of us all. Later he became famous in the "muckraker" class of the Rooseveltian (Teddy) era. My most interesting experience with him was in Panama, just prior to the completion of the canal. Together we went in Indian canoes to the headwaters of the Chagres, living in Indian huts by night and eating that local dainty, the iguana. That big lizard is about as ugly an animal as was ever utilized for food. The iguana, the lobster and the octopus are in a class as fearsome—but toothsome—foods.

And "Teddy" Beck, college correspondent at Ann Arbor for the Times in my days—now the highly successful managing editor of the Chicago Tribune; James O'Donnell Bennett, who early mastered the art of writing entertainingly about nothing—an art which I think fundamental to journalistic success, "Jimmie" Bennett was one of a group of American correspondents caught in Germany at the outbreak of the war. He served throughout the conflict behind the German lines, and suffered some unpopularity in the United States because of the necessarily "pro-German" tone of his articles. Of the group of writers who will gather at the fair, none has a more cool judgment or greater wealth of information than he.

The passage of forty years necessarily dims remembrance of many of one's colleagues of an earlier day. I recall only that it was a gay and gallant crew that transmitted the Columbian Exposition into newspaper stories. And to those who have survived until today, and of whom I have present knowledge, the forty years have brought due measure of success and honor.

"Watching the World Go By," which regularly occupies this space on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will appear only occasionally during the next few weeks while Mr. Abbot is traveling in northern Europe.

A Traveler Visits Germany

II

BERLIN

ONE of my first explorations of Berlin took me to the Agricultural Exhibition in the outskirts. To get there I was directed to the central railway station in the Friedrich's Strasse. The railway is an elevated one with station offices tucked away beneath the rails. Passing through a half-deserted corridor in search of the ticket office I ran across a man in brown uniform with a collecting box who offered me a Swastika badge. I scraped acquaintance with him by asking in such German as I could muster, to which regiment he belonged. His reply was one which seemed to me to explain a great deal. "I belong," he said, "to no regiment. I am here collecting for fellow Germans who have suffered."

Questioned further he told me that he and those like him paid for their own uniforms and gave their time without remuneration for the cause. His work, as a soldier of the Hitler army, was to stand in a drafty passage collecting voluntary contributions from the occasional passer-by. He was doing this humble job cheerfully for an ideal that has had much to do with the revolution, an ideal of service to a Germany which is in need.

On the train when I made inquiry as to my route a fellow-passenger introduced me to another traveler who volunteered to show me the way, which was also his own. We walked together on leaving the train, and by the time we had got to the show I knew quite a lot about which exhibits a foreigner would likely want to see. It was an example of the helpful kindness the visitor meets with on all sides here at present. The show itself was much like others of its kind elsewhere. Its most interesting feature I found in the sturdy north German farmers and their families who were making it a holiday outing. A more cheerful gathering I have seldom seen, although probably never has the German farmer been harder hit.

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On my way back I was shown the way by an obliging townsman who told me he had lived for 49 years in Berlin. I asked him what he thought of the Government. Tears filled his eyes as he dwelt upon the relief he felt at having Herr Hitler in charge. "Man kann jetz," he said, "mit klaren Augen die ganze Welt ansehen" (one can now look the world in the face). He moved his hands backward and forward dramatically as he went on in reply to further questions to explain that before the National Socialists came in, although the greatest need for enlightened leadership existed, everything wabbled "hin und her" (hither and thither) and no progress was made. Now, he said, all this had changed and it was possible to feel that a "ziel" (goal) had been set before the country for which everyone could combine.

They could work as one man to bring back national respect as well as prosperity. I noticed that it was the first of these aims that was the more important in his view. For the stories of disturbances that had appeared outside Germany he expressed the greatest scorn. He may have been a National-Socialist propagandist, but if so that party must be most efficiently served, for I am completely convinced he felt as sincerely as he talked. What he said chimed in, too, with most of what I have heard elsewhere. I should think that nine-tenths of the people I have talked with here have been of his opinion. The other tenth have interested me, too. They can be classed in two groups. One of these consists largely of non-Germans, some of whom don't seem to take very seriously the wave of popular enthusiasm that is passing over the country. They are often folk who have seen disorder that accompanied the introduction of the present régime or have been impressed by what they regarded as incongruity between the professions and the acts of those responsible for what has occurred.

The other group consists of people who have themselves suffered in these disorders and are not yet convinced that their troubles are over. It includes some of those who in the past have been associated with progressive women's movements and who have seen ideals for which they stood overthrown by the National-Socialist policy in this respect. I have heard harrowing stories of Jewish breadwinners deprived of their occupations, while their sons and daughters have been without openings in life.

On the other hand, I have discovered that this applies only to a small proportion of the members of this generally industrious and on the whole valuable community. One unusually well-informed man told me he estimated the number of the Jews who have left Germany at about 150,000, out of a previous total of 600,000. A woman journalist, herself a Jewess, said she continued to work for the same daily journals as before the revolution and was not in any way molested.

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The Whitsuntide holidays have made my daily walks down the wonderful avenues of Unter den Linden a recurring source of the keenest delight. Of a morning this sunlit boulevard has been crowded with fathers and mothers, youths and maidens, children and babies all bound for the forest, the river or the lake. An almost incredibly long procession passes by on bicycles, carrying entire nurseries, motorcars loaded with complete camping outfits, lorries, buses and almost every kind of horse-drawn vehicle conveying humanity in quantities that would make the builders of these means of transport blink.

Brown shirts and no shirts, Swastika emblems and parasols, pots and pans, march in the closest of alliance. Everybody is laughing. Many a song is sung. It is impossible to look at so much gayety and vigor, at so much youth and happiness without wondering whether the Teutonic home life which Herr Hitler would develop at all costs, is not infinitely worthy of the sacrifices he is asking the individual members of this great nation to make on its behalf.

It seems to me that whatever there may be to criticize in the methods that have been used to create German unity, one fact stands out: this unity has become the obsession of the nation as a whole. The sophisticated may question, but Hans and Gretchen and the folk to which they belong, from Grandfather Kaspar down to Baby Bengel, are quite convinced that to a dark land a clear light of hope and leading has come.